

Arabia adorned: Artist Egon shows off Jordan

By Natalie Warren-Green
Special to The Star

LONDON — Western artists still paint the East, but their approach is markedly different from the past. It has evolved from a random presentation of the people and places as collections of exotic to an exhilarating celebration of realism.

Almost no one seems to represent that new mood as well as Nicholas Egon, the East European emigre artist celebrated for his paintings of the Arab world, specifically of the ancient sites and monuments of Jordan. Egon's path to fame has not been without hurdles, however.

"Have you seen the latest?" he asked as he welcomed me into his London home. "Mullaly has actually seen fit to give me some credit for my paintings of Jordan."

Egon was delighted at having found no uncompromising review of his most recent work from a noted detractor, British art critic Terence Mullaly, who, said Egon, "has never much rated my work before."

Her Majesty Queen Noor, travelled to London to open an exhibition of Egon's 'Paintings of Jordan' at the Zamana Gallery during October 1987. She said of his work, "I have been impressed and moved by these images, particularly by the artist's ability to reflect the many moods and sensibilities of our ancient landscape."

Many of Egon's pictures on show were not for sale; they already have famous owners, including the Jordanian Royal couple, Sultan Qaboos of Oman, Queen Elizabeth II, Britain's National Gallery and public institutions in Jordan.

Painting a foreign country is never easy, witness the scorn heaped on the Orientalist artists by native critics. Despite their artistic excellence, the Orientalist artists often attracted the charge of stereotyping the East.

When 48 of his pictures went on show in the National Gallery of



A painting of the Silk Tomb in the ancient site of Petra

Jordan in 1986, Egon recalled, "I was worried that such a young country would not appreciate my work. But, I was pleasantly surprised when artists from Jordan itself complimented me on my perception of landscapes from their homeland."

The London exhibition featured Egon's new work, which indicated how he has gone through a variety of genres. It also reflected his deepening, and developing, preoccupation with the Middle East.

While working on the collection, Egon said, he channelled his energy into the realist tradition. "I hoped people all over the world would appreciate ... my enthusiasm for the land of Jordan." Although an old Arab hand — he served in the British army during World War II — it was not until 1983 that Egon visited Jordan for the first time. "I fell in love with the surprising contrasts of the landscape," he said.

Egon has travelled extensively in the Arab world, visiting and painting scenes from Morocco, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait, Yemen and Saudi Arabia — specifically, Hejaz, Nejd and Asir. During his first visit to Jordan,

Egon immediately painted 16 pictures and returned to paint many more. To see the work is to experience the infinite variety of the Jordanian landscape.

The pictures depict views from the Jordan Valley, the hills of Gilead, Amman, Aqaba, Jerash and Petra. One almost feels the heat haze engulfing the dry, rocky terrain and smells the scent wafting from the tiny desert flowers in bloom. The depth of detail conveys Egon's devotion. "When I paint," said Egon, "it is a matter of inspiration. Arabia inspired me."

Egon has a subtle technique whereby carefully implanted swirling lines create a firm design and give texture to the picture. "Ah," exclaimed Egon, "you have hit the method of my realistic style on the head. 'This use of tiny lines within the structure is a quality of abstract painting which I adapted for landscape design. I aimed to imbue the view of something with the same excitement I felt when I drew it.'"

"You see how the lines dance," he said, "that is how I was feeling." And the sun? The way the bright rays strike the desert rock is star-

ling. "The sunshine," was the immediate reply. "The sunshine made me feel dizzy."

Despite the mastery of his medium, Egon is new to realism. The walls of Egon's home are alive with pictures of themes which have excited the artist. A burst of bright pink, red, yellow and blue in a picture hanging above his drawing room door shouts of the beginning of his career.

"It was the ideas of scientists which inspired me throughout the 1930s and 1940s," said Egon. "I was never desperately interested in artists. Organic ideas prompted my first paintings at that time."

Egon studied biology at Oxford University, and became interested in the scheme of evolution, protein structure, and what he saw as the biological function of art. "I took to painting abstract pictures of the new scientific innovations of the time," he recalled.

For four years he lectured at the National Gallery in London, conducting weekly discussions on the philosophy and function of art. He seemed set

to continue to paint in an abstract style.

But then came several visits to Greece, and with it changed in style. "I was greatly moved by the front line of the Civil War in Greece," explained Egon, "recalling the scenes of starvation, disease and deprivation. I wanted to depict my feelings of horror within my work, and thought that it would be good to paint abstract pictures of this subject." He moved on to monumental style, but outlined larger-than-life subjects devoid of depth and striking in their total effect.

Leafing through a copy of a series of monumental paintings he created in reaction to the famine in Athens, Egon said, "I needed to make a statement that could be understood by everyone. Abstract work could not be appreciated by a peasant or a gorilla like it was by the art connoisseur."

That style further evolved when Egon was invited to paint portraits of the Greek royal family. He said he did that well because, he said, he liked his subjects. "The same applies to a place," he added. "Rhythms within my work are designed to bring excitement to the eye. I aim to give the onlooker the delighted experience I had whilst painting."

Egon won critical acclaim for the portraits, and that led to many years of portrait painting and international recognition for his artistic skills. But over the years he kept returning to landscapes, going through an evolution of style, adding on depth and a delightful variety of colours and space.

The lyrical content of that imagery has owed much to Egon's experience in the Middle East and what he said were the Arab's three gifts: poetry, history and friendship. Alongside his exhibition, Egon has published a book — whose sale proceeds will go to the Jordanian charity, the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

past and present forms and building a reference collection of herb specimens.

The revitalization of traditional medicine was discussed, along with other themes such as traditional techniques in agriculture, at a seminar sponsored by CICA, UNDP, UNESCO and the European Community last November.

In the field of musicology and the performing arts, another team of specialists has produced an album of traditional and contemporary Bantu music as one of many cultural products, including films and books. CICA will sell to raise funds for its work.

For the inauguration of the museum, a major Bantu art exhibition, the first of its kind, will present objects and documents pertaining to all aspects of Bantu life from public and private collections in Africa and abroad.

An illustrated catalogue, 'Bantu Roots', is being prepared under the direction of French anthropologist Louis Perrois, with texts by 10 eminent specialists including Gabonese ethnologist and poet Jean Emile Mbot, minister of vocational training and craft industries and chairman of the CICA administrative council.

The catalogue will be widely distributed for use as a reference work, notably to schools and universities.

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By Betty Werther
Special to The Star

New insights into a 4,000-year-old culture

LIBREVILLE, GABON — About 4,000 years ago, according to the recent findings of archaeologists and linguists, a small group of late Stone Age food-producers developed a language and a distinctive way of life to the north of the equatorial forest in Cameroon and Nigeria.

The language was proto-Bantu. The people were the early ancestors of more than 160 million Africans speaking some 200 to 400 modern Bantu languages over nearly the entire southern part of the continent.

To trace the history and promote the present links of the Bantu-speaking peoples, 10 African countries in 1983 founded the International Centre for the Bantu Civilizations (CICIBA from its French acronym). An initiative of President Omar Bongo of Gabon, CICIBA was also the result of a series of international conferences involving the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Organization of African Unity.

Now, on a green hillside near Libreville, the capital of Gabon, new CICIBA headquarters in traditional Bantu style are nearing completion. The huge complex, financed by Gabon, is to be opened next year at the start of the UN Decade for Cultural Development. It will house research facilities, laboratories, meeting rooms, an auditorium, a museum and exhibition halls.

Meanwhile, centre activities, funded mainly through the UN

Development Programme and contributions from member countries, with financial and technical support from UNESCO for meetings, training and publications, are well underway in temporary quarters.

The founder members of CICIBA are Gabon, Angola, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire and Zambia.

Linguistics ranks high among areas designated for research. Indeed, Bantu (from the stem 'ntu' and the plural prefix 'ba' meaning 'people') has been the object of scholarly study since the early 19th century. Learned battles still rage over classification, but it is generally accepted that the Bantu group, similar in structure and lexicon, forms about one-tenth of world languages. Its most important member is Kikwaha, spoken by 50 million people. Other major tongues are Lingala, Shona and Zulu.

It was only in the 1950s, however, that linguists and archaeologists began to climb back through history to the original proto-Bantu language and homeland, as earlier scholars had done for the Indo-European family. The latest evidence was presented at a CICIBA symposium in April 1986 on Migrations, Expansion and Cultural Identity of Bantu Peoples. It suggests that this original language

and a common way of life developed in parts of present-day Cameroon and Nigeria among early people who multiplied and, over a period of several thousand years, scattered, gradually colonizing populations of hunters and gatherers.

According to the most recent theory, the Bantu expansion followed two main routes, one leading south through the western equatorial forest, the other along the northern and eastern forest belt.

But since Bantu societies are now so diverse, it is possible to make the connection between Bantu languages and Bantu culture? It is, according to Congolese historian Theophile Obenga, director-general of CICIBA and author of 'Les Bantous'. He said, "A language implies a way of looking at the world, a civilization, and both material and spiritual cultures are marked by the diffusion of related words."

As an example, he analyzes lexical facts to show that the Bantu peoples, despite different environmental conditions, developed the same aesthetic concepts. "In the idea of 'the beautiful' inseparable from the good and the true' is essentially an unceasing creation based on the fundamental rhythms of life itself."

The work of the historian of Africa is becoming a continuous inter-disciplinary dialogue," said

Obenga, who sees use of combined sources and state-of-the-art technology as "a new way of writing history."

Such advanced methods, the most spectacular of which was the potassium-argon isotope dating which identified East Africa as the probable cradle of mankind some 5.3 million years ago, also are helping set the record straight for later periods.

Carbon-14 dating, for instance, enabled scientists to prove in the 1950s that the massive ruins of Great Zimbabwe had been built, not by immigrants from beyond the seas, but by an iron-using and gold-mining society developed between the 4th and 12th centuries by Bantu agriculturists, the ancestors of the Shona people of modern Zimbabwe. Using these methods, scientists working on a CICIBA pilot project hope to reconstruct the political, social and economic reality of the Kingdom of Congo which flourished from the 14th to the 17th century over vast areas of what is now Angola and Zaire.

CICIBA's backbone is a computerized data bank already being fed with information from scientific sources worldwide. Restoring the collective memory of the Bantu-speaking peoples is only part of the picture. A team of African and European specialists also is exploring traditional medicine in its

A few people can make a difference



Italian Ambassador Luigi Amaduzzi, Mariapia Fanfani, and Mrs. Amaduzzi

By Heidi Taylor
Special To The Star

"THE WORLD is full of good people with good intentions — but they need someone to organize them." One person who has made that kind of organizing a life's work is Mariapia Fanfani, the vice-president of the International League of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. She has spearheaded fund raising

campaigns, organized shipments of tonnes of relief materials and delivered goods personally to needy people for the past 40 years.

Mrs. Fanfani has been able to inspire others with her strong belief that the actions of a few can make a difference, that the voluntary sector has an important role to play in humanitarian work. She cites as an example of this role, the Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Orphanage in Salt which has been funded by

voluntary contributions and is run by the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS). To her, voluntary work is a great contribution to both social development and peace. "I was — and still am — convinced that governments, by their nature, can only furnish undifferentiated relief (and often guided by considerations, choices, preferences and guidelines of a political-diplomatic character). They can cater for a food or a health emergency, they can co-operate for development, taking action on the infrastructures of the countries most in need of aid.

They cannot — and must not — identify hidden hardships, they cannot deliver aid themselves, they cannot make an accurate inventory of the most remote — but also the most keenly felt — requirements of the people, of the aged, of children, of the disinherited. This is a task of voluntary organizations. To bring aid, but also hope. To cater for the needy, but also to talk to the hearts of those in need."

On a brief visit to Jordan last week, Mrs. Fanfani met with Her Majesty Queen Noor, with whom she shares that commitment to helping others become involved in humanitarian and social development activities.

Together, Queen Noor and Mrs. Fanfani discussed the possibilities

of future co-operation, and visited the orphanage and the Cultural Centre in Salt. The Centre's handicraft section has received a generous gift of equipment from the Italian government, which has also pledged to provide support for training programmes there.

The objective of such training is to allow young people to earn their living as artisans. Italy, of course, has a long and rich tradition of work in the arts, and Mrs. Fanfani believes that the cultural aspects of international co-operation are needed in addition to the nuts and bolts of relief work on peace negotiations.

She also believes that women have a special role to play, and has concentrated her considerable efforts on a campaign to involve the "first ladies" of every nation. Herself the wife of an influential politician, Italian Interior Minister Amintore Fanfani, she knows that these "first ladies" can achieve great things "behind the scenes."

Speaking at a recent conference, she said, "Women have a decisive task in the construction of peace. Women play an all-important role in voluntary social work and in relief operations. Women possess an instinctive inclination towards solidarity and dialogue. Women are less conditioned than men by

vested interests, by ideological suspicions, by prejudices. Relations between women are spontaneous. These states of mind are the result of personal experience, gained travelling through the world, visiting a very large number of countries and personally seeing that the approach between women is always easier, more immediate."

In addition to her discussions with Queen Noor, Mrs. Fanfani met with old friend and associate Ahmad Abu Qoura, president of JNRCS, for a briefing on the society's activities here. She also visited the Schneller Refugee Camp, the Italian and Al Hail hospitals, and JNRCS training centre.

Later in the day, at a reception hosted by Italian Ambassador and Mrs. Luigi Amaduzzi, Mrs. Fanfani spoke with energy and enthusiasm about her work and about plans for future projects.

How does she manage to keep up such a hectic pace — deliver relief supplies to landside victims in Columbia one day, and the badly-needed medical supplies to Lebanon the next? Her answer is that she feels enriched by her experiences, by the enthusiasm of the children that she meets, and by the commitment of others who are willing to get involved.



Prince Abdullah signs a sponsorship agreement under the Silk Cut banner with Gallaher International officials

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THE ROYAL Jordanian Silk Cut team led by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al-Hussein which entered the Middle East at the beginning of 1987, will be put to good use at the Middle East International Rally championship series in 1988.

The continuation has been made possible after the Royal Rally team has once again signed a sponsorship agreement under the Silk Cut banner.

Prince Abdullah, during a recent visit to England, called on the headquarters of Gallaher International where an agreement was concluded for the Royal Jordanian Rally Team to compete for a second year in Middle East rallying under the Silk Cut banner as the Royal Jordanian Silk Cut team.

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The British Foreign Secretary ends successful visit

AMMAN (Star) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe Tuesday concluded a three-day visit to Jordan which included an audience with His Majesty King Hussein and talks with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai, Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri and other ministers and senior officials.

The talks covered the Gulf war, the Arab-Israeli conflict and Anglo-Jordanian co-operation.

At a press conference held on Monday, Sir Geoffrey summed up the British government's Middle East policies as follows: — Britain supports King Hussein in his tireless and courageous efforts to advance the peace process.

— It supports an international conference under United Nations auspices, the best way, indeed the only way, forward.

— Britain supports the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

— It further supports the right to secure existence of all states in the region, including Israel.

Sir Geoffrey voiced deep appreciation of King Hussein's peace efforts. "What is still lacking in the region and outside is the capacity

to match King Hussein's example and to make that leap of the imagination, that act of courage and political will, to bring all concerned to the negotiating table," Sir Geoffrey said.

The British Foreign Secretary pledged Britain's continued support to the international peace conference. Britain, he said, will continue to do all in its power to sustain the momentum towards an international conference.

Sir Geoffrey also announced that Britain has decided to offer an additional loan of £5 million to Jordan's development plan.

The British Foreign Secretary shed more light on his govern-

ment's views in answering questions put to him by foreign, Arab and local reporters. On the Iran-Iraq war, Sir Geoffrey said his country seeks further follow-up measures to put UN Security Council Resolution 598 on the way into effect. He called on the war into effect. He called on the war into effect. He called on the war into effect.

He described the arms embargo as the most appropriate measure against the party not complying with 598. Britain, he said, favoured a twin-track effective approach to a ceasefire in the Gulf war: pushing for the implementation of 598 and backing the UN Secretary General

with the strength of enforcement measures and an arms embargo.

He said he did not believe that economic sanctions would be effective as a measure to force an acceptance of the ceasefire resolution.

Sir Geoffrey expressed confidence that "in the end, the day for holding the international conference on peace in the Middle East will come." But he referred to the divergent views in the Israeli government towards the conference as an obstacle to its convening.

On his country's broken relations with Syria, Sir Geoffrey said a change in Britain's position de-

pended on Syria's repudiation of the promotion of terrorist attacks."

Later in an interview with Jordan Television, Sir Geoffrey said the current rapprochement between the two superpowers must extend beyond arms control issues to include regional problems such as the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Asked why the western powers were pressing for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598 adapted this year while not making the same effort to put UN resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict into effect, Sir Geoffrey said the Middle East crises is a long-standing issue that needs a great deal of time and effort to be settled.

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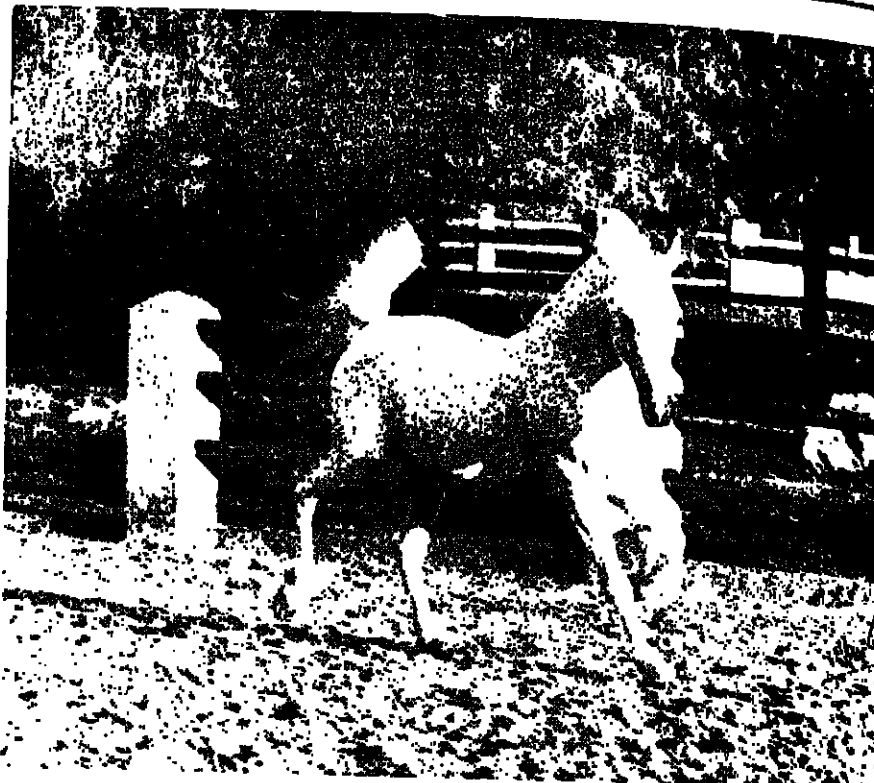
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One had an extremely dark bay colour and they called her Dahma.

One lifted and spread her tail, like the abaya flying high against the wind, and they called her Abieh.

Finally, one had a special way of clicking her back feet, and they called her Saklawia."

By Hana Shahin
Special to The Star

THUS THE bedouin legend goes bequeathing for ever names to the five original family strains of the Arabian Horse.

There are many theories describing the origin of taming this unique breed. The best known is the historian Al-Kalbi theory. It says that Baz, one of the descendants of Noah, tamed the wild horses of Yemen more than five thousand years ago.

The legend has it that King Solomon had a hand in the origin of the Arabian Horse. It says that when King Solomon wanted to repent his sins, he wished to abstain from all his earthly pleasures. Horses were among them, at a time when he had one of the biggest and finest studs in the region.

Orders were issued to kill all his horses, but five mares escaped imminent death and fled to the haven of the desert. Fortunately, at that time one of the runaway mares was pregnant, and later on gave birth to a colt. Eventually, this colt covered all the other mares, and their offspring have been considered to be the original five strains of the Arabian Horse.

The legend continues, claiming that the sharp-eyed bedouins gave appropriate names to each of the five original strains of the Arabian Horses: Kuhalla, Shwalmeh, Dahma, Obieh and Saklawia.

However, Peter Upton, the former president of the British Arab Horse Society, said that according to his references, a long time ago, one of the tribe's men went up to the Sheikh of his tribe inquiring about the Arabian Horse original strains. Upton believes that the Sheikh most likely just counted on his hand five names. It seems that his query was raised among other tribes and the various sheikhs gave different names. Therefore, Upton concludes that it is difficult to define unquestionably the original name strains of the Arabian Horse.

Whatever the origin, the horse has played a significant role in the Arab's life. It was their only means of transport and their companion in their solitude in the open land. Hunters on horseback charged animals and killed them for food or for sport. Soldiers charged into battle on sturdy horses. Large crowds thrilled to the excitement of horse racing. People of all ages rode horses, not only as means of transport, but for fun and exercise. In literature and in poetry, episodes were written describing the adored beauty and virtues of their horses.

The Arabian Horse uniqueness is noted in its physiological differences. It has only 16 vertebrae as opposed to 17 vertebrae in other breeds. "This is why it is relatively 'short coupled', therefore offering a comfortable and exciting ride," said Dr Mohu Dein Quandour, a Jordanian Arabian Horse breeder.

Horses were also mentioned in the Holy Qur'an and Prophet Mohammad was known to be a great admirer of the horse. The Prophet often spoke of the horse, and that helped improve its honourable status as a "superior animal."

Because horses played such an essential part in their lives, the Arabs named the exceptional mares they possessed after specific tribes or breeders, such as Haddaban, Jadran, Mimreh and Shahwani. They also named them after certain occasions in which they excelled, like Mokhaladiah, the famous war mare of Prophet Mohammad. In a recent example of renaming certain horses, the Bahraini mare of Kuhalla strain became known as the Jelabieh. Now in Bahrain they have a whole family of Jelabieh.

The Pure Arabian

The Arabian Horse, which has been and still is the "pride and joy" of its owners, has unique characteristics not found in any other breed in the world. An international organization, World Arabian Horse Organization (WAHO), was established specifically to safeguard this valuable breed.

WAHO defines a pure Arabian Horse — one that is born to a sire and dam that are both registered with WAHO — in an attempt to protect the characteristics existing solely in the Arabian Horse breed.

The Arabian Horse uniqueness is noted in its physiological differences. It has only 16 vertebrae as opposed to 17 vertebrae in other breeds. "This is why it is relatively 'short coupled', therefore offering a comfortable and exciting ride," said Dr Mohu Dein Quandour, a Jordanian Arabian Horse breeder.

The average length of a horse of an Arabian breed rarely exceeds 15.5 hands. However now there is a new world-wide trend to produce, through cross breeding, bigger horses primarily for partak-

In Russia, the Arabian Horse endurance has been tested among other breeds in long distance races. Namulit, a famous Arabian Horse, won over all the other breeds finishing a 50-kilometre race in a world-record time of one hour and thirty eight minutes.

Furthermore, in North America and England, the Arabian Horse still demonstrates its endurance in the 50 kilometres to 250 kilometres-marathon races, where it is usually the winner without any rivalry.

The intelligence of the Arabian Horse exceeds that of any other breed in the world. Mr. Upton narrated various incidents that demonstrate the intelligence of the Arabian Horse. Once, as he was riding an Arabian Horse stallion in the evening, they approached dark shadows. Usually any other horse breed would be startled and probably stumble, but Upton's stallion jumped carefully into safety, as the stallion realized on his own that it was only weeds and there was no danger.

It is a common practice for an Arabian Horse to advance closely to a danger spot, trying to assess

beautiful horse in the world. Its dark-lined eyes, "dishd" head, refined movements, and slender conformation are some of its beauty virtues.

However, some of its beauty characteristics could be found in other horse breeds. For example, a Welsh mountain horse has a dishd head, but in an examination of its blood-line, a trace of Arabian Horse blood can be detected.

Breeding

Such a strong genetic dominance is not surprising when one knows that the Arabian Horse has a rare prepotency quality, which means that most of the characteristics of an Arabian Horse are clearly visible in her offspring.

Princess Alla said that although in breeding horses one would refer back to the dam blood line, the sire genetically also passes to his offspring his own qualities too.

The value of the Arabian Horse through history is due to its positive influence on other breeds. For example, in the late 17th century, Arabian Horse stallions were imported to the United Kingdom for ported to the United Kingdom for breeding. There the long legs, stamina and respiratory capacity of the Arabian Horse were transferred to one of the fastest and most valuable breeds for racing — the Thoroughbred.

Another successful breeding example outside the Arabian Peninsula is the Kabarda line, which was originally bred in the Kabarda area, in the Caucasus, south of the Soviet Union.

This cross breeding of the Arabian Horse with other breeds led to the development of naming Arabian breeds in different foreign names. For example, Turk is a pure bred Arabian Horse, but bred in Russia. In Spain the beautiful Andalusian family is a mixture of Arabian Horse blood with Spanish ones.

"Although the west has given different nationalities to Arabian Horses, they remain pure bred Arabians as our most treasured heritage," said Dr Quandour proudly.

Recognizing the rare characteristics of the Arabian Horse, other countries form the west became obsessed with breeding Arabian

Continued on page 6

An open agenda for the extraordinary summit

AMMAN (Star) — Preparations for the extraordinary Arab summit conference, due in Amman next Sunday, have almost been completed. On Tuesday, His Majesty King Hussein inspected the venue of the conference and presided over a meeting of the higher committee entrusted with following up preparations for the summit.

His Majesty expressed satisfaction with the functions of the various agencies and departments which took part in the enormous effort and said he hoped the conference would succeed in serving the high interests of the Arab nation and consolidate inter-Arab co-operation.

The Higher Committee met Sunday under Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai to assess the steps taken by the various departments in preparing for the summit.

In the media and information field, it has been known that about one thousand, local, Arab and foreign journalists and media people will cover the summit.

Nasouh Al-Mejall, Radio and TV director general and head of the Summit's Information Committee has been quoted as saying that all necessary steps have been taken to facilitate the journalists' mission by providing the information centre at Al-Husseini Youth City with the required services.

He said that in order to provide



King Hussein presides over a meeting of the higher committee entrusted with the preparations for the summit

Arab citizens with immediate information about the summit's deliberations, Jordan Radio will broadcast a news bulletin every hour. An additional TV news bulletin will be telecast at 5 pm each day during the summit.

As for the topics which will be debated by the summit, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Nabih El-Nimer said His Majesty King Hussein's contacts and consultation with Arab leaders over the past few weeks, and the talks held by Jordanian envoys in a number of Arab capitals have resulted in an agreement that no definite agenda is to be drawn up for the Arab extraordinary summit conference.

Mr Nimer said the conference will thus be open for discussion of any

topic which Arab leaders deem important and needs to be debated.

He told Ad-Dustour newspaper in an exclusive interview that the Arab foreign ministers, during their meeting in Tunis last September, decided that the summit be held under the broad headline of "pan-Arab Security", under which several topics can be listed, including the Iran-Iraq war, the tense situation in the Gulf region, the Arab-Israeli conflict and other pan-Arab security-related matters.

Mr Nimer noted that King Hussein's short visits to a number of Arab capitals were part of a serious endeavour to create an appropriate atmosphere to ensure success for the historic summit.

"The messages which the King received from Arab leaders in the past two weeks stressed the importance of the extraordinary summit and the leaders' readiness to make every necessary effort to heal inter-Arab rifts and create healthy conditions for the summit's deliberations," the Foreign Ministry Secretary General added.

He went on to say that King Hussein also received representatives of Muslim leaders who conveyed to him those leaders' genuine concern with the Amman Summit and the need to forge a common Arab-Muslim stand to bring about an end to the war between the two neighbouring Muslim nations of Iraq and Iran.

Jordan's ambassadors in Arab capitals are now back in Amman to

take part in the summit's deliberations and serve as members of honorary teams accompanying Arab leaders.

The importance attached to the extraordinary summit has been emphasized by King Hassan II of Morocco, who said in an interview with the French Television that the tense situation in the Arab region calls on Arab leaders to adopt a unified position to cope with the common challenges.

He said he was hopeful the summit would herald a new starting point for common Arab action.

In Riyadh, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saad Al-Faisal voiced the hope that the extraordinary summit would shoulder the responsibility of putting an end to the Iran-Iraq war, and removing all elements of tension in the Gulf through a common perspective.

Meanwhile, a major topic which could come under discussion at the summit is Egypt's return to the Arab fold.

An Arab diplomat in Amman said several Arab leaders, especially from the Gulf, will propose Egypt regain its membership in the Arab League.

He said that whatever the response to the proposal might be, some Arab leaders may nevertheless announce resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt.

the Arab countries and their history, through their interest in the Arabian Horse.

Breeding in Jordan

In recent years, Jordan along with other Arab countries, has experienced a revival in interest in breeding programmes and equestrian activities.

Princess Alla has an active role in the advancement of Arabian Horse breeding programmes in the country. Jordan is a member of WAHO and the Royal Stables are considered to have one of the finest Arabian Horse breeding programmes in the world under her guidance.

The Royal Jordanian State Stud (RJSS) aims at preserving the Arabian Horse breed in the Middle East, and especially the local blood lines.

Princess Alla wrote in the preface to the RJSS book for 1984: "His Majesty King Hussein regards the Arabian breed as part of our national heritage. He has always felt strongly the responsibility for its conservation in the land of its origin."

In 1960, King Hussein noticed that not enough efforts were being exerted towards the Arabian Horse breeding programmes. Subsequently, the King appointed Mr and Mrs Santiago Lopez (natives of Jabel Tarsq), to build up the local breed, assisted by Said Ahmad Taha, who had been associated with the Royal Stud since 1952.

The (RJSS) was founded by the late King Abdullah. His original stock included both mares and stallions which had accompanied

him north from the Hijaz during the Arab Revolt, in addition to other mares bred by the Da'ala, the Majall and the Aduane tribes.

To this original stock King Abdullah himself added other horses in 1940. Later on King Talal as well as King Hussein added other horses. The late Prince Naif also contributed to the RJSS.

The Stud flourished, and now under the caring hand of Princess Alla, it embraces 80 Arabian Horses, registered by WAHO.

The Princess explained that some countries have special individual standards for accepting this unique breed. "England is one of the fittest in the purity standards," added Princess Alla. Yet after extensive blood sampling, it had all of the 80 horses registered. Princess Alla commented that the emphasis in the RJSS breeding programme is the continuation of the blood line brought by her ancestors. For example, one mare from the Hamadani line was brought back to Amman from abroad, in order to preserve the local family strains.

A high percentage of the RJSS horses are local. However, occasionally, new blood is bred into local ones to maintain extra refinement qualities. It seems that it is like the human beings blood: if there is too much intermarrying within the same family, deficiencies may occur after many generations.

There are five other Arabian studs in Jordan: Al-Husseini, (property of King Hussein and Queen Noor-founded in 1984); Mohammed Aby Seir Stud-founded in 1955; Prince Ali Bin

Naif Stud-founded in 1985; Said Khair Stud — founded in 1980; and Kabarda Stud — founded in Amman in 1983.

The Kabarda Stud is being re-established by Dr Quandour and Tawfiq Fakhoury at the Jordan Turf Club premises.

"Each serious Arabian Horse breeder aims to produce a certain breed," explained Dr Quandour. Two different strains, or a certain characteristic or look could be enhanced, depending on the breeder's preference. "It is like art, producing something that is special," added Quandour. At the Jordan Turf Club, the Kabarda Stud, a cross between the Saklawi female line (Nazeer blood-line) and the Kuhalla Mimreh male line, is the breeding family policy that has been passed from one generation to another in Quandour's family.

The Quandour family has been involved in horse breeding since 1886, first in the Caucasus until the end of the 19th century, and then in Turkey, where the family had moved and established breeding stables in Sawas. Later on in 1910, some of the Kabarda studs were moved to Amman. In 1982 Dr Quandour, who carried the family tradition of preserving an Arabian Horse breeding programme, moved the best horses of his stud from England to Amman.

Equestrian Activities

In addition to being a breeding stud, Jordan Turf Club aims at teaching young Jordanians riding in the hope of developing an equestrian team of a high calibre to participate in regional and international competition. "My aim is to



Princess Alla pays special attention to Arabian horses

produce a Jordanian equestrian Olympic team in ten years time," said Quandour.

Riding a horse has always been a way of life, for Arabs, and part of their culture. Nowadays, the prospective students at the Turf Club would be taught in accordance with the English style of riding, for being the most accepted riding style in international competitions.

In recent years, some members of the public have shied away from equestrian activities, in the belief that it is a "sport for the rich". But Dr Quandour insists that it is not true when one has lively facilities and riding schools open to the public.

Furthermore, Jordan is currently going through a revival of interest in equestrian sports. According to Dr Quandour, many schools have been approaching the club to benefit from its school rings, sand manege, jumping arena and dressage courses. Other plans are also underway to offer gallop fields and an indoor school.

It seems after all that the present Arab generation has not forgotten the image of their ancestors, proudly riding with the wind on an Arabian horse whose beauty and endurance rivals any other breed.



Anbar, and the pride of Arabia



The Jordan Turf Club

King receives Iraqi message

● Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister and Member of the Revolutionary Council Taha Yassin Ramadan on Tuesday arrived in Amman and delivered a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

The message tackled recent developments in the Gulf region, and issues relating to the Arab extraordinary summit which convenes in Amman next week.

King vows adherence to pan-Arab goals

● "While we seek to build an effective Arab stand through the forthcoming summit in Amman, we fully realize that we have to continue building our own forces and boost our defensive capabilities," said His Majesty King Hussein while patronizing a graduation ceremony of the 25th course of the Royal Military Academy.

King Hussein added that "we are advocates of peace which is based on right and justice. We are after the kind of peace which restores the Arab legitimate rights and Jerusalem's Arab and Islamic identity and ends the usurpation, Judaization, and repression in the occupied territories.

His Majesty the King pledged continued adherence to these principles until the Arab lands and holy places are liberated, and the Arab flag is raised over Jerusalem.

King honours military basketball team

● His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday met with the Jordanian military basketball team who won the Arab military basketball championship held at the United Arab Emirates.

His Majesty conferred upon the

Events of the week

By Moh'd Attilyh Mahmoud

team Al Kawkab Medal of the first order and presented the members with token gifts.

King Hussein's meeting with the team was attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and a number of senior army officers.

Prince Hassan meets Swedish Archbishop

● His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday received at his office the Archbishop of Sweden, the most Reverend Dr Bertil Werkroon and his accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, Prince Hassan stressed Jordan's commitment to the notion of constructive dialogue between divine messages, adding that the Kingdom has on several occasions encouraged the conducting of such dialogue, and is keen to continue efforts in this respect.

Prince Hassan also briefed the Archbishop on Jordan's political stands and perceptions with regard to peace in the Middle East, referring to the international peace conference as the best framework for reaching a just settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Archbishop paid tribute to King Hussein's efforts to promote peace initiatives in the region, and stressed the importance of dialogue between Islam and Christianity. He also voiced appreciation of Prince Hassan's role in backing and encouraging such dialogue.

Prophet's birthday festival

● His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday was patron at the major festival held at Al Hussein Greater Mosque on the occasion of Prophet Mohammad's birthday.

The festival included speeches by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Dr Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, Minister of Higher Education Dr Naser Al Deen Al Assad, and Chief Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mhelan. It also included Quranic recitals, religious hymns, and narrations on the Prophet's sirra (history).

All government and public departments marked a one-day holiday on the occasion which fell on Tuesday 3 November.

Queen Alia hospital annexed

● The Royal Medical Services bought Queen Alia Hospital and admitted the first patient on 3 October. The hospital which has capacity of 250 beds, is equipped with sophisticated machines and contains various specialized units.

The hospital will be linked with King Hussein Medical Centre, and will extend medical services to military and civilian patients.

Cabinet approves agreements

● The Cabinet on Saturday endorsed a trade co-operation agreement between Jordan and Algeria.

The agreement includes custom

fees exemption, trade facilities, opening of trade exhibitions and missions in both countries, and exchange of delegations and information in the fields of economy and commerce.

The Cabinet also endorsed the exchange of memoranda between Jordan and Britain concerning introducing computers into secondary schools, and has agreed to authorize the Minister of Planning to sign the memoranda on behalf of the government.

It has also ratified a protocol with Italy for the establishment of a printing school belonging to the Ministry of Education. According to the protocol, the ministry with machines and equipment worth JD 586,400 and offer technical training to Jordanian cadres.

Rajal and Favez meet US and Canadian ambassadors

● Interior Minister Rajal Al Dajani met in his office on Saturday with the Canadian Ambassador in Amman and discussed scopes of co-operation between Jordan and Canada.

The Minister later met with American Ambassador to Jordan Roscoe Suddarth for similar discussion. Mr Suddarth also met with Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akaf Al Favez who referred to King Hussein's efforts to rally support for the proposed international peace conference on the Middle East, and ensure the success of the Arab extraordinary summit due to convene in Amman next week.

Mr Al Favez also briefed the US ambassador on Jordan's efforts to settle the Lebanese problem, and end the Iran-Iraq war. The two men also discussed means of promoting co-operation between Jordan and the United States in various fields.

AIDS is not a problem for Jordan

● "The Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) doesn't constitute a problem in Jordan because the very few spotted AIDS cases have originated outside the Kingdom and are subject to constant intensive follow-ups," Health Ministry sources said.

The sources added that though the number of AIDS cases is very limited, the parties concerned are taking all possible measures to prevent the spread of the disease in the Kingdom.

The sources pointed out that a recent proposal was presented for asking anybody coming to Jordan if he/she has had blood transfusion during the period from 1979 to 1986 in order to carry out the necessary tests to make sure they don't carry the AIDS virus.

Japan assists the RSS

● A \$ 300 million Japanese easy loan is to be presented to Jordan to finance a number of development projects. A Japanese delegation has recently visited the Kingdom and held talks at the Royal Scientific Society concerning scientific and technological projects related to the Kingdom's development schemes.

The delegation was briefed by Vice President Jamal Al Bdour on the society's objectives and various departments and centres, as well as its role in conducting scientific research dedicated for the development process particularly in the field of industry.

China goes for openness

By Star Staff Writer

THE FIRST Secretary of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, Mr Shih Yen Chun Monday praised the Jordanian-Chinese relations describing them as being strong, friendly and constructive.

During a dinner which he hosted at the embassy building in Amman Mr Shih briefed representatives of the local press on the latest occurrences in his country's political arena, paramount among which are the elections of the members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and the outcomes of its 13th National Congress.

Mr. Shih spoke of the new approaches his country is going to take towards social and economic reform. And he emphasized, moreover, the fact that China will be more open to the world, quoting the newly-elected Secretary General of the Chinese Communist Party: "China needs to know the world more, and so does the world China."

The First Secretary reiterated his country's support for the Arab cause, especially the Palestinian issue. He said China condemns "the irresponsible and inhuman acts of the Israeli against the Palestinian population in the occupied territories."

Mr Shih said his country is totally in favour of the proposed international conference on the Middle East for bringing about a just and durable peace to the region, and praised his Majesty King Hussein's efforts in that direction.

As regards the Iran-Iraq war, Mr Shih stressed the need for bringing this war to an end, and said his country supports the implementation of UN Resolution 598. The Chinese diplomat stated charges that his country provides Iran with missiles, and said Chinese-made missiles could have got to Iran through different channels, emphasizing the complexity and diversity of arms markets.

The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan wishes to thank everyone who expressed his sympathies on the passing away of Dr. Romano Lantini.

STAR FEATURES

Do you know these flags?

With the extraordinary Arab summit fast approaching, Amman is being decked out with flags from 21 different nations. With colours symbolic of the land, of Islam, of strength and hope, these flags are important symbols of patriotism.

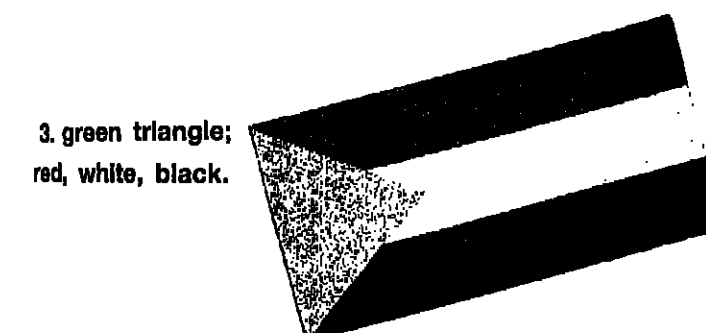
See if you identify these flags, then check your answers on Page 8.



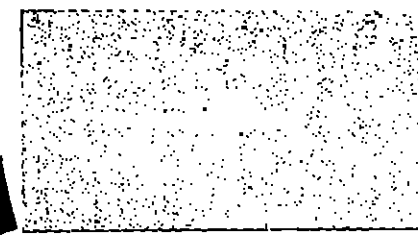
1. red triangle with star; black, white, green.



2. green with white.



3. green triangle; red, white, black.



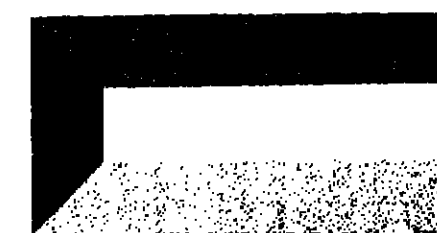
4. blue with white star.



5. blue triangle with star; red, white, black.



6. red and white; crescent and star.



7. black bar; green, white, red.



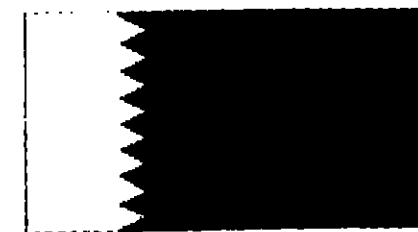
8. red bar; white, red, green.



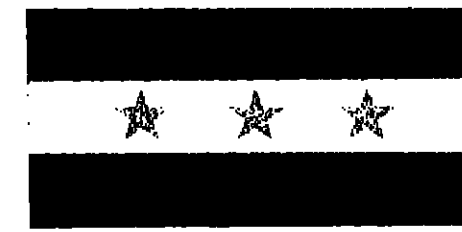
9. cedar tree; red, white, red.



10. two green stars; red, white, black.



11. red-brown with white.



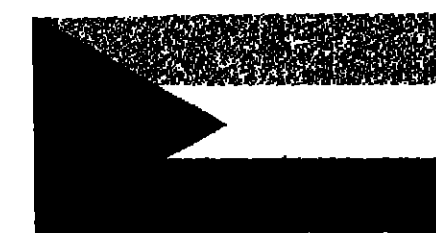
12. three green stars; red, white, black.



13. one green star; red, white, black.



14. red with gold star.



15. red triangle, green, white, black.



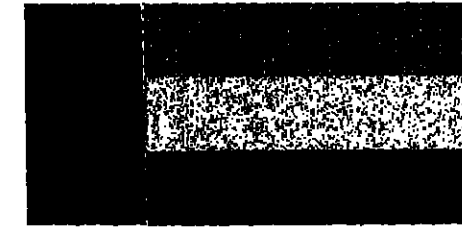
16. white triangle with star, blue, green.



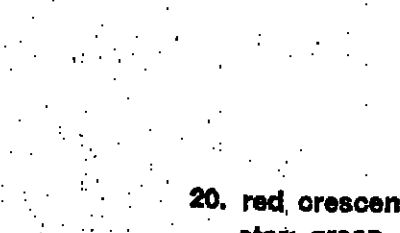
17. orange with white.



18. green.



19. red bar; green, white, black.



20. red, crescent and star; green, white.



21. yellow crescent and star on green.

RENDEZ-VOUS

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With the Winter Season approaching, the management wishes to announce to its clients, that a 'New Home Delivery Service' will be introduced

Starting from Friday November 6th, 1987

All orders amounting to 20 JDs or more will be delivered FREE. A small charge will be added to all other orders.

* HOME DELIVERY MENU *

Fillet Sandwich	1.100	Kubbeh (per portion)	.200
Chicken Kiev	.850	Salads (Cole Slaw/ Potato/ Corn/ Red Cabbage)	.300
Chicken Drums (3 pieces)	.850	Onion Rings	.200
Shrimps (5 pieces)	3.000	French Fries	.200
Hamburger (110 gm)	.850	Home Baked Apple Pie (per portion)	.600
Cheese Burger (110 gm)	.700	(with Casturd)	.700
Chicken Burger (120 gm)	.850	Home baked Cakes (per portion)	.700
Crispy Cheese Roll	.200	Katayef with Cheese or Nuts	.250

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FOR J.D 1.650 Only

SUNDAYS - Roast Beef or Fish & Chips
MONDAYS - Byranti or Curry & Rice
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WEDNESDAYS - Paella
THURSDAYS - Pasta Dishes
FRIDAYS - Musakhan or Kubbeh with Yoghurt
SATURDAYS - Fish with White Sauce

To enable us to provide the best delivery service, kindly place your orders 1 hour in advance.

Last orders taken at 10:00 p.m.

PEOPLE & EVENTS

• "A new-born duckling can swim". This is a saying in Arabic used when a child takes a certain characteristic after his parents. The Shamounki family is the best example of this proverb, as all the three children have taken after their artist mother Diana and now 45 pieces of their work are being exhibited at the Gallery of the Inter-Continental Hotel, in addition to some new pieces done recently by Diana herself, who is well known for her beautiful bedouin portraits, still lifes and Jordanian landscapes.

Vion, who is only 12 years old has got the majority of the exhibited pieces and most of these are fashion designs. Vion has always had a tendency to shape with minimum lines, elegant designs on attractive figures with plenty of movement involved.

Then come the 14 pictures by the 14-year-old Nadim, whose creativity is more or less the same style as her mother. She is more into landscapes, and mountain villages in addition to some unique graphic design styles of her own. And although 9-year-old Tarek has got only 6 of his cute flowers and houses exhibited, these are quite interesting and show a genuine talent which, like his sisters, might prove to be worthwhile with proper encouragement and professional guidance.

"As this marks the first exhibition in the Shamounki children's artistic life, some support could be used, just enough to trigger their will to keep this practice up, but not too much to spoil their innocence and distract them from their studies," says Noha Batahou, the sponsor of this activity.

Worth mentioning here is that George Shamounki, the father, is himself a dedicated art lover. He may not be able to draw and paint, but he definitely appreciates good art, as he collects art and antique pieces and supports wholeheartedly the artistic inclinations that tend to run in his family.

This unique exhibition will continue till 12 November and it's definitely worth seeing.

• About 132 bridge lovers gathered in the ballroom of the Inter-Continental Hotel last Sunday evening for the opening night of the 6th Annual Bridge Festival held by the Jordanian Bridge Association.

According to Bahjat Al Majall, this association was established in 1978, but started functioning on an international level only 6 years ago.

International groups participating in this event include: Lebanon, Kuwait, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Greece, and individuals have come from the Netherlands, and Poland.

Although the two "open-teams" sessions are held in Amman for two consecutive days, the final session of the tournament will take place on 7 November, followed by distribution of valuable prizes at a gala dinner party.

At the opening evening activity quite a number of prominent faces were viewed including Zaha Manggo, Mrs Nabayama, Bania Saffil, Faik Halazoun, Raja Halazoun, Yacoub Haddad, chairman of the association, Dr Atteen Azar, Arafat Al Sahib, Yasmine Abu-Jaber, Ghassan Ghanim and many others.

• Tarke Al Seadi, the coach of the Jordanian Tennis Team, has been quite busy recently. After a visit to Egypt in September where he and his team represented Jordan in the

Arab Youth Championship and won the 3rd prize, he came back and held the "Alpha Tennis Championship". Now he will be going to "Palma de Miorca" in Spain where he will represent Jordan in the week-long training course for professional tennis coaches from 33 countries around the world, and who knows where he will be going after that!

• Two ladies from Sudanese Ministry of Social Development, Zelnab Tijani and Najat Al Tuhami, are presently visiting Jordan on an official tour of some Middle Eastern countries. Their tour in Jordan is being guided by the United Nations Fund and Population Agency and the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development.

"We are very impressed with Jordan's institutions, and the country and its people," they told The Star.

• Her Majesty Queen Noor warmly welcomed internationally known peace and relief worker Maria Fanfani to Jordan for a brief visit last



Tomorrow's fashion design by Vian Shamounki

week. The Queen hosted a lunch at which Mrs Fanfani met with Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh, Nour Al-Husseini Foundation President In'am Al Mufti, and Jordan National Red Crescent Society President Dr Ahmad Abu Qoura. On a visit to Salt, the guest was received by Balqa Governor Mithem Al Khreisha and Salt Mayor Abdul Razzak Neour. Mrs Fanfani was accompanied on her tour of local hospitals and refugee centres by Ambassador and Mrs Luigi Amaduzzi. For a story on Mrs Fanfani, see page 2.

• The Archbishop of Sweden, the Most Reverend Dr Bertil Werkstrom visited Jordan last week as part of a tour of Evangelical and Lutheran churches in the Middle East. While here, he stressed that the power of love and justice inherent in the Jewish, Christian and Muslim faiths was the key to resolving the conflicts in the area. The Archbishop and his delegation met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammed Mhellan, Bishop Ella Khouri and Bishop Smell.

Answers To Flag Quiz, Page 7

1. Jordan 2. Saudi Arabia 3. Sudan 4. Somalia 5. South Yemen 6. Tunisia 7. Kuwait 8. Oman 9. Lebanon 10. Syria 11. Qatar 12. Iraq 13. North Yemen 14. Morocco 15. Palestine 16. Djibouti 17. Bahrain 18. Libya 19. United Arab Emirates 20. Algeria 21. Mauritania.

• This week Jordan will welcome a Chinese Goodwill Youth Group for a nine-day visit that will combine sightseeing and entertainment for the visitors, and entertainment for the visitors too - in Amman, Aqaba Salt, and Irbid. The 1987 troupe is made up of 18 talented students from nine universities and colleges in Taiwan. By performing an evening's programme of Chinese music and dance, this group of young students would like to express the sincere greetings of the people in their country towards friends of different cultures.

They will be received by the Director of Far East Commercial Office of the Republic of China and Mrs C.W. Yeh, H.E. Haidar Mahmoud, Director General of the Department of Culture and Arts, President of the Chinese Overseas Association in Jordan and Mrs Peter Kaul, President of the Aqaba Region Authority and Mrs Basam Kakish, and Yarmouk University President and Mrs Mohammed Hamdan.

• The second annual charity party organized by the Deaf Society last Thursday at the Marriott Hotel ended with substantial proceeds allocated for the Deaf Centre School in Amman.

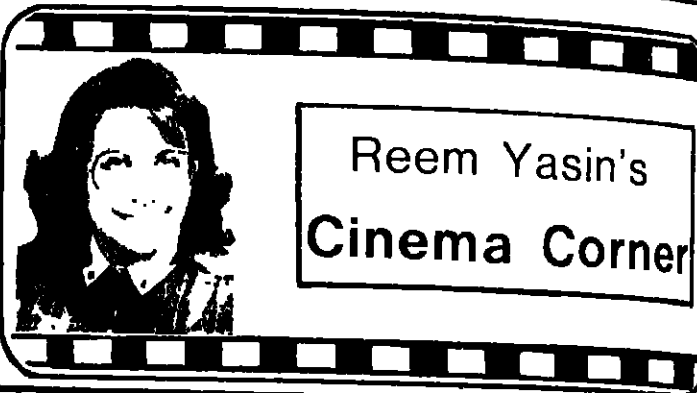
Proceeds of the dinner-dance which poured from generous donors will buy the school a new bus and exempt its 80 students from their annual fees of JD 165. The Society, chaired by Suhair Tareq Alaeid, is supervised by the Queen Alia Fund to help needy students with a hearing handicap.

The evening which was entertained by the famous Lebanese Singer Alda Abu Joudeh who came from Lebanon especially for the occasion was highlighted with Mrs Alaeid's announcement that Alda was giving a free performance, and not only that, but also donating JD 500 for the society.

• A photography exhibition entitled "Altitude 400" opened at the French Cultural Centre on Monday containing 21 pictures of Syria taken by the photographer, from the air.

The exhibition, by Mohammed Roumi, is of aerial photographs of some of Syria's most dramatic views featuring the sea shore and salt beaches, the colourful rocks and plains, the farms and agricultural lands forming from the high altitude exclusive pieces of abstract art.

Mohammad Roumi does not claim spontaneity in his photography. "How can I do so when I am behind complicated equipment," he says, "but in the art of photography the instrument used constitutes an integral part of the creative process. The act of focusing and centering on the reality being photographed results in a totally different reality. Therefore, what I do is to simplify an image deliberately constructed on the complexity of reality." Mohammed Roumi is a member of the "Creative Photography Union" in France and the Photographic Association in Syria. He is also a photographer at the French Institute of Arabic Studies in Damascus. His exhibition, which also includes 40 slides, continues until 12 November.



Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

A timeless tale of romance, friendship and growth

ONE of the best films presented last week at the Cine Club was "An Officer and a Gentleman", a rich and satisfying film that gets richer with repeated viewings.

The title of the film works on two levels: it can either refer to both the two main characters, Zak and Sid (the former being the officer and the latter being the gentleman) or to Zak alone (the major protagonist) who in the process of becoming an officer also emerges as a gentleman.

Zak Mayo (Richard Gere), growing up in a humble background of a slum area in a Filipino village, decides to become a naval aviation officer candidate. At the base, he makes one close friend, Sid Worley (David Keith) who comes from a family of officers upholding a certain code of behaviour alien to Zak, whose father is a common free-wheeling sailor.

The film follows the lives of the two mates through their intensive and often brutal physical and psychological training under the command of the unrelenting sergeant "Foley" (brilliantly played by Louis Gossett Jr).

Zak and Sid get involved with two of the local girls, out to catch officers, seeing in them a way out of a poor and sordid life. Sid's girl, Linnette, tries to trap him into marriage; but when he quits the base and hands in his resignation two weeks before graduation in order to marry her, she rejects him because he will not become an officer! Sid commits suicide.

Zak's love story with Paula is a different matter from the start. Paula (Debra Winger) genuinely loves Zak and has no intention of burdening him with her affections, and although Zak tries to free himself of her love, the film ends happily for the couple as in any regular and satisfying melodrama.

However, the happy ending of the film is not its only melodramatic scene. In fact, they abound in the film, awaying the audience gently to and fro from laughter to tears. Violence and bloody fights also have their share in the film - under the pretext of military training. Passionate love scenes also accelerate the box office revenues of a film that appeals to a wide range of audience in search of entertainment.

The film's highest spot, however, lies in its comic scenes which really sparkle due to the brilliant performance of "Foley", the predominant attraction of the whole picture. Sergeant Foley, shockingly brutal in his methods of training, utterly vulgar in his expressions and almost inhuman in his discipline, is a monster with inhuman in his discipline, is a monster with a heart of gold. His sympathetic attitude towards the only female candidate of the group is proof of his humanity.

Foley's congratulations to his team on their graduation day is a scene that melts the hardest of hearts. Even Zak, the most hardened survivor of the whole group, admits to his commanding sergeant that he couldn't have made it without him, as he watches him start the training of a new class of candidates using the same methods, provocations and expressions.

Turning full circle, the film ends as it began with Foley torturing young candidates - training them to qualify both as officers and gentlemen.

Recent film releases

Baby Boom (PG) Diane Keaton — Motherly obligations sidetrack woman executive's career. Delightful yuppie comedy (Good).

Chuck Berry Hall, Hall, Rock N Roll (PG) — Jubilant tribute to King of Rock (Good).

Surrender (PG) Michael Caine, Sally Field — Amusing battle-of-sexes comedy (Good).

Fatal Attraction (R) Michael Douglas — Crackerjack thriller of man caught in threatening extra-marital affair (Good).

Like Father, Like Son (PG) Dudley Moore — Prominent surgeon and teen son switch

roles. Lacks decent script (Fair).

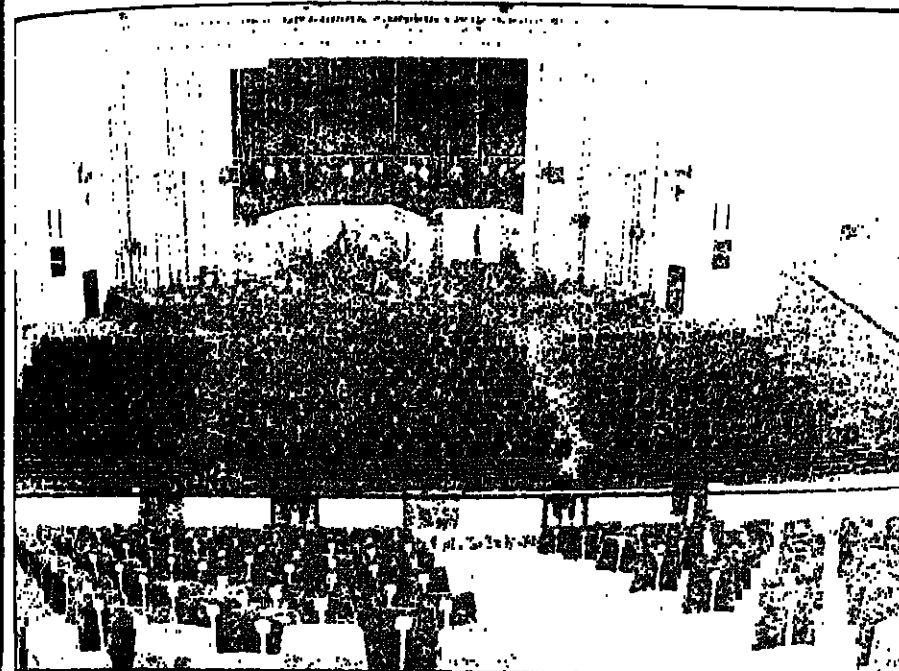
No Man's Land (R) Charlie Sheen — Rookie cop falls under the spell of slick car thief. Unambitious drama (Fair).

No Way Out (R) Kevin Costner — High-voltage political thriller about murder and cover up in Washington (Good).

The Prince Of Darkness (R) Donald Pleasence — Muddled screamer about young students turned into zombies (Fair).

The Principal (R) Jim Belushi — Awkward story of embattled principal at the city's toughest high school (Boring).

The stage is set for the Arab summit



The Royal Cultural Centre has been undertaking comprehensive maintenance work supervised by the Royal Palace Operation room with the help of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Electricity Authority and the technical departments of the Ministry of Public Works. Maintenance was done on the Centre's heating, cooling and electrical systems.

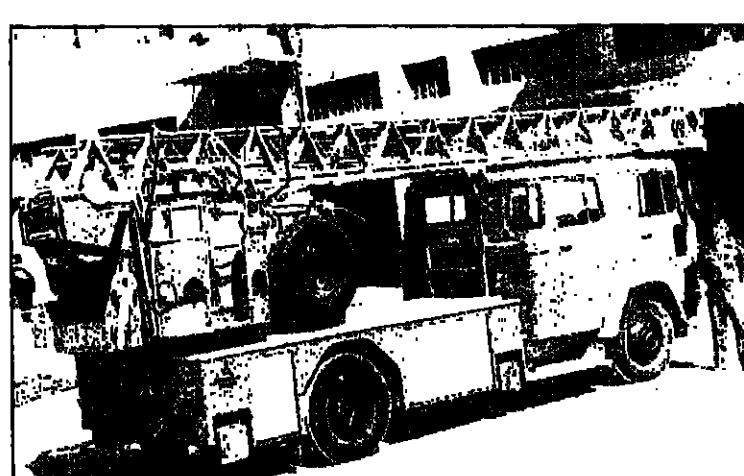
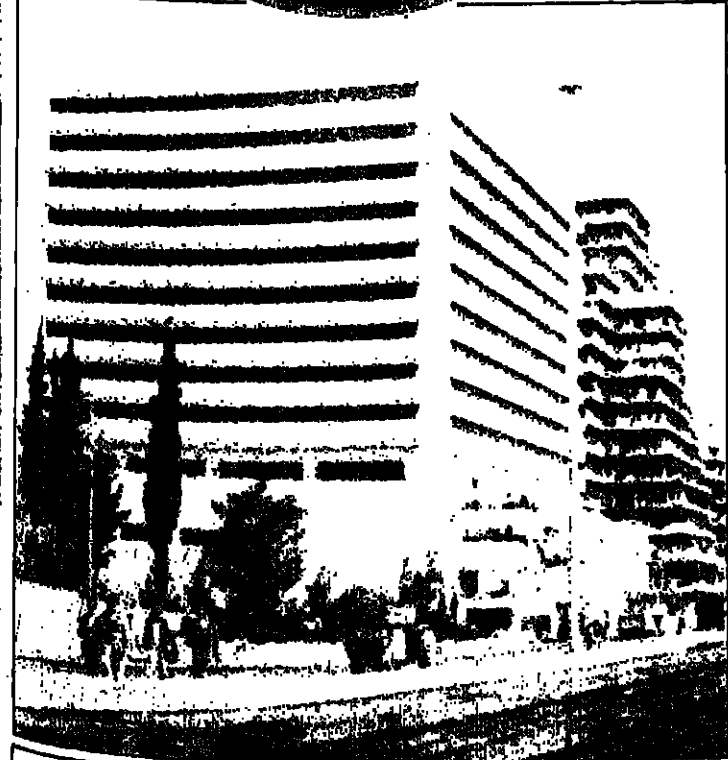
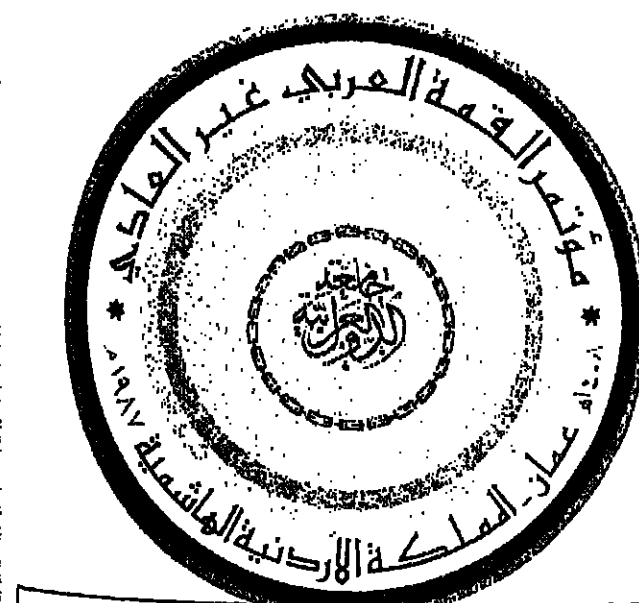
A parking lot is ready to take up to 300 vehicles. The gardens surrounding the Centre are trimmed and planted. The walls are now painted with white. At the Conference hall, where everything is being set for the opening and closing sessions, a seating arrangement is prepared to accommodate up to 700 people. Heads of State will take the front seats and six members of each delegation will take the back seats. The Blue Room and Round Theatre are reserved as a resting place for Heads of State while three other halls are arranged for Foreign Ministers and accompanying delegates.

The Royal Cultural Centre stopped all activities in early October and put its staff on 24-hour call getting ready for the big event.



Over 500 reporters and representatives from leading Arab and foreign newspapers and agencies are arriving in Amman two days prior to the opening session of the Summit. A Press Centre has been established at King Hussein Sports City, equipped with all facilities to receive, record and transmit the events of the conference. Large monitors will be installed to receive the opening and closing sessions from the Royal Cultural Centre; a vehicle for outside filming will be made available by Jordan Television to transmit the events of arrival ceremonies; two vehicles for outside broadcasting will be provided by the Jordan Radio Station; the Press Centre will be linked with Jordan TV, and Radio Stations, R.C.C., Plaza Hotel and the Airport; 20 direct international lines will allow Jordan News Agency (Petra) to communicate with world agencies; the three Jordanian Satellite Stations will serve JTV to transmit 5 different programmes simultaneously to all parts of the world.

The Press Centre will be equipped with all communication facilities: facsimile, telex, teleprinters and microwave cables in addition to a mini post office which will offer 24-hour post and telegram service for the press.



To stand in the face of any emergency and to ensure the safety and well being of Jordan's visitors, a civil defence camp is set up in Shmeisani area. The camp is equipped with rescue vehicles, fire trucks and ambulances together with trained personnel ready to proceed to any emergency which might occur at hotels, streets or anywhere around the clock. A mini-hospital equipped with first aid and operation facilities and top specialized doctors has also been set up in the area of Shmeisani.



The Municipality of Greater Amman is still exerting tremendous efforts in its general works and cleaning campaigns to help make Amman look its best for Jordan's distinguished guests. In co-operation with various government departments the Municipality is undertaking 24-hour work to ensure the proper function of the country's services including water, electricity and roads.

Rough lands are being fenced. Sidewalks are repainted and planted with trees and roads are re-asphalted. New detours are being opened as alternatives for the blocked areas. Flags, welcoming banners, and pictures of Heads of State will be hung from the Queen Alia International Airport to the entrance of the city and from Amman Civil Airport to the Plaza Hotel and surrounding areas. 250,000 flags will decorate the city's streets, public squares, circles and crossings, 12,000 flags for each participating country.

The Shin Bet 16-year-old lie

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — In a report published in Israel on Friday, an inquiry into the Shin Bet (Internal Security Service) found that the service had systematically lied in court for 16 years over the way confessions of Palestinian prisoners were obtained. Defendants said they were obtained by force.

The Judicial Panel's findings have triggered calls for retrials. For some of the 4,000 prisoners, most of them Palestinians, jailed for security offences.

In its 88-page report, the three-member panel chastized the Shin Bet for years of systematic perjury and demanded a thorough housecleaning of the agency.

But the commission called for no resignation and recommended no prosecution against Shin Bet officials, fearing a rash of legal actions against agents for using improper methods such as assault, blackmail or threats.

The panel also justified the use of "physical pressure" in certain instances when dealing with "terrorist" suspects. Human rights groups have charged that the highly secret Shin Bet tortures and beats Palestinian prisoners to obtain confessions.

The judicial inquiry, headed by Supreme Court Justice Moshe Landau, was ordered by the cabinet last May. Its findings are not binding on the government, but they are usually accepted.

Calls for retrials of some of the 4,000 prisoners in Israeli jails echoed throughout Israel following the publication of the report. "The legal system will now need to allow retrials of all those convicted where there are doubts as to the verdict because perjury was involved," said Yossi Sarid, a member of Parliament's leftist Citizens' Rights Movement.

"The Landau report must be adopted, and the shocking practice of perjury eliminated from its roots," Sarid said.

The report said it had discovered a methodical, ongoing practice of perjury among Shin Bet Agents. "This evil has to be uprooted," the report said. "The first step for this necessary cleaning-up must be, as we see it — telling the truth and the whole truth."

The commission said the practice of perjury developed gradually over 16 years. Beginning in 1971, when Israel experienced an upsurge in resistance acts, the report charged senior officials in the Shin Bet for not recognizing that they had an essential task that may justify (some) means, but not all the means.

In further reaction to the findings, lawyer Avigdor Feldman said the report was an indictment of Israel's legal system.

The report says since 1972, the Shin Bet regularly lied to courts on the way evidence was obtained. In that time, at least 3,000 to 4,000 people were convicted on the basis of confessions and it is shocking that no court has ever found a confession inadmissible," Feldman said.

Feldman also told army radio: I'm personally very excited by reading the report. The court always said the defendants were lying and the Shin Bet agents were telling the truth, and we started to feel silly and ridiculous. For us, this is an exciting day. "The report called for the retrial of Palestinians convicted on the basis of false testimony by Shin Bet agents. We think justice requires not denying convicts in the occupied territories the possibility of cancelling their conviction. If it would not have been obtained without the false testimony against

the convict," the report said.

The Shin Bet's main task is tracking, infiltrating and apprehending Palestinian groups. The inquiry followed a supreme court decision to free lieutenant Izat Nafsu from jail where he served seven years on a false confession of treason. Dov Weisglass, the attorney of Nafsu's chief interrogator Yossi Ginosar, told army radio: "We are certainly satisfied. The report shows that the Nafsu case was no exception. Focusing on Nafsu's interrogators was random, unfair, coincidental. 'This committee... concluded that that specific group of interrogators is nothing more than a random sample in the large puzzle,' He said.

The report said: "For 16 years investigators systematically gave false testimony in court. They chose the principle of total secrecy over the duty to tell the truth in court, and from the witness stand denied the use of any physical pressure on the persons they interrogated. Put bluntly, They simply lied."

Palestinian prisoners, 90 per cent of whom are convicted on the basis of confessions, have long alleged they were beaten, kicked, humiliated, psychologically harassed and subjected to sensory deprivation during Shin Bet interrogations. Although condoning the use of "mild physical pressure" to obtain information from stubborn suspects, the inquiry recommended setting clear limits. Guidelines on the use of force were set in a secret part of the report, army radio said.

The report also recommended increasing parliamentary supervision of the service, now responsible directly to the prime minister, by creating a special ministerial committee on the Shin Bet.

Israeli Press

HAARETZ points out that three Israeli soldiers have received a three-month imprisonment sentence after being charged of tormenting an Arab citizen from Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip.

Ironically, Commander of the Southern region General Yitzhak Mordochai responded to the three soldiers' plea and agreed to set them free. Top Israeli military sources justified the commander's decision saying that the three soldiers had clean records and the punishment was tough and unfair.

This leniency, says the paper, would on the one hand undoubtedly encourage Israeli soldiers to go ahead with beating up and torturing Arab citizens taking into consideration the commander's "kind-heartedness" if they are ever brought to trial, and prompt Israeli military judges to issue short-term and easy sentences, on the other.

The paper ridicules these ostensible sentences and calls on the Israeli authorities to take such issues more seriously, and clamp down on the soldiers who abuse and torture Arab civilians.

AL-HAMISHMAR says that the cabinet seats a minister called Youska Shabira whose function is still unknown. Though Shabira does not have a ministerial portfolio, he brings about a set of statements which seemingly preserves him the cabinet desk.

Few days ago, this brilliant minister came out with a strange proposal, which according to him, would settle the demographic imbalance in the occupied territories. He suggested that a sum of \$20,000 be paid to every Arab ci-

lizen as a reward for departure from the country.

The racist minister argues that he is not in favour of dispelling the Arabs by force, but he rather proposes generous and handsome payments to those Arabs who would choose to leave, adds the paper.

This proposal, comments Al-Hamishmar, is an indirect call for deporting the Arabs out of their homeland. We wonder how the cabinet harbours this man who holds such extreme and racist ideas, it added.

The paper concludes by saying that while Shabira views the occupied territories as his homeland, the Palestinians also consider the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as their historical homeland, and therefore it is very illogical and preposterous to convince or oblige them to emigrate.

DAVAR newspaper says that Sha'oul Levy, the new head of Israeli Prison Authority, is in dire need for a divine help because the Israeli masses currently hold the belief that the Prison Authority is among the most unsuccessful and feeble institutions in Israel.

The paper comments on the previous head of the Prison Authority David Maymoun saying that he lacked the sound administration potential and completely failed to overcome the chronic and inveterate problems prevailing at all Israeli detention centres.

The paper asserts that the real problem has nothing to do with the persons who preside over the authority, rather, it is the poor quality of manpower running the prisons, and the outdated buildings which

date back to the British mandate era.

In addition, the prisons are jammed and congested with Arab inmates who permanently suffer the coldness and humidity of the dingy chambers. These chambers are endlessly fraught with atmospheres of tension, anxiety, and firm regulations.

The paper goes on to say that the new official is urgently required to launch a comprehensive reformative campaign throughout all incarceration centres, and do his best to upgrade and improve the quality of those running them. DAVAR concludes by calling on Sha'oul Levy to heed the humanity of the Arab prisoners and treat them in a more human and civilized manner.

MAARIVE says that the special probe committee's report on the Shin Bet practices could be viewed as a condemnation without a practical punishment. The report has shown that the Shin Bet officers have taken advantage of the official immunity granted to them and embarked upon making all kinds of lies, and ignoring all suits raised at government courts.

The government, says the paper, is demanded to have a close eye on this department's practices and treat its misdeeds in a more responsible way.

We hope that the committee's final recommendations will be put into effect and be implemented without prejudice or leniency as was the case toward the recommendations made by Kahane Committee which investigated the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

Palestine Briefs



Harassment continues unabated

Palestinian student dies of wounds

• A Palestinian student shot by Israeli occupation troops during an anti-Israeli demonstration last week died Friday of his wounds.

The student, 22-year-old Is'hak Abu Srur, was shot during a demonstration at Bethlehem University.

Israelis beat up three Gazan students

Israeli occupation troops beat and injured three Palestinian students during a demonstration on Saturday at Gaza city high school.

Demonstrators and protests broke out in the Gaza Strip on Thursday after Israeli forces demolished the homes of four Arabs recently killed by Israeli soldiers.

Meanwhile, shops were closed in Bethlehem on Saturday in protest against the shooting of a Palestinian university student by Israeli troops during a demonstration last week. The student died on Friday of his injuries.

Soldier and female companion wounded

An Israeli soldier and his female companion were wounded when a bomb went off on the shore of the sea of Galilee Friday night.

Police said they suspected Palestinians and made several arrests.

New sniper rifles introduced

The Israeli army has begun to use "sniper rifles" against Arab demonstrators in the occupied territories.

The Palestinian students were shot and wounded by these rifles during a demonstration at Bethlehem University last week. One of them died later of his wounds. The Israeli army claimed earlier that wounds caused by such rifles are not fatal.

Disabled student appeals for compensation

A 21-year-old Palestinian student from Hebron has appealed to an Israeli court for compensation, saying Israeli troops shot him in 1985 without justification.

Mahmoud Marwan Abu Shamsiyeh demands that the Israeli army and Ministry of Defence pay medical expenses incurred when he was shot in the elbow and buttocks while walking through Hebron's back streets in December 1985.

He submitted a doctor's report testifying that he had been permanently disabled since the shooting.

Chirac meets Palestinian leaders

• French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac met on Tuesday with a group of West Bank Palestinians at the French Consulate in Jerusalem.

Hanna Siniora, editor of Al-Fajr Daily who participated in the meeting, said afterward that Mr Chirac told them the "PLO was a force to be reckoned with, and must be a party to peace talks."

The Palestinians who met Chirac were said to have delivered to him a note saying an independent Palestinian state was the only solution.

Al-Fara' strike goes on

Inmates at Al-Fara' Israeli prison have started a hunger strike on Monday, Israeli radio reported.

Among the prisoners demands are the removal of barbed wire separating them from their visitors, the extension of the time allotted to visitors, improvement of food quality, and permission for Red Cross officials to meet with them.

Anti-Israeli demonstrations renewed

• Arab demonstrations flared again on Sunday throughout the occupied territories. The anti-Israeli protests broke out in Jerusalem, Jenin, Dheishe and Hebron on the West Bank. Demonstrators stoned Israeli vehicles in the Gaza Strip.

A patrol bomb was hurled at an Israeli bus in Jerusalem, setting it on fire. A tourist driving near Jericho was injured when a stone smashed his windshield.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Focus on the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co

By Rasim Rahim
Star Staff Writer

GOING BACK to the beginning of the 20th century, when Hijazi Railways was constructed, the year 1925 witnessed the first discovery of phosphate in Jordan. Hence, the establishment of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. in 1953 as a public shareholding Co. with a capital of JD 500,000.

The Co. initiated its objectives, using the phosphate resource in Russellfeh, located at a 10-kilometre distance northeast of Amman, and at a 200-kilometre distance from Aqaba port. In 1979, the Co. established its third mine (Had Ayad), located 20 kilometres north of Al-Hassa mine.

The JPMC's capital was raised to JD 1,000,000 at present, and is expected to increase by JD 500,000 evidenced by the current share issue which is announced for public subscribers, to reach JD 30,000,000.

The Co's shareholders are the Government (68.81 per cent), Pension Fund (17.84 per cent), Arab Bank Co. (2.85 per cent), Arab Petroleum Investment Co. (2.85 per cent), JPMC's Employees' Provident Fund (1.85 per cent) and a total of 5,000 shareholders holding a total of 8 per cent of the Co's capital.

Production

Jordan is considered the fifth country in the world in phosphate production, after the US, USSR, Morocco and China respectively. The Co's production of phosphate has been 1,953,000 tonnes in 1986, with an estimated record of 2,000,000 tonnes in 1987, and an expected record of 7,500,000 tonnes for 1988.

The Co's production capacity reaches 7,800,000 tonnes annually, distributed among the three mines by 1,000,000 tonnes from Russellfeh, 3,900,000 tonnes from Had Ayad, and 2,900,000 tonnes from Had Ayad.

Al-Shaideyeh mine, which is expected to commence production in 1988, is set at a production capacity of 1,500,000 tonnes annually. This mine, which is intended to replace other mines in production, is characterized by a low-production-cost mine and is expected to provide special services demanded by mutual Jordan and other countries' needs specializing in phosphate products.

The JPMC produces five types (PCC rated) phosphate, with 72-68 per cent and 70-72 per cent from Russellfeh, and 70-72, 72-74, 73-75, per cent from Al-Hassa and Wadi Abayad. The Co is also considering the production of calcined phosphate (73-75 per cent), reaching a rate of 75-77 per cent in the Al-Shaideyeh mine.

Reserves

Around 80 per cent of the Jordanian land is covered with phosphate deposits, whereas, the phosphate reserves of phosphate deposits previously explored are estimated at 1,538 million tonnes. The geological distribution among the phosphate reserves is as follows: 125 at Hassa mine, 159 in Wadi Abayad mine and 1,188 at Al-Shaideyeh mine.

Jordan's exports of phosphate rose from 1,853,000 tonnes in 1976 to 5,198,000 tonnes in 1986.

The above figures were based on the 1986 statistics. Meanwhile, excavation activities are limited at the present time, due to the phosphate abundance in various locations of the Kingdom, and the estimated long period of production from the current reserves.

Storage & Lading

The quantities of finished phosphate are transferred from the mines to Aqaba, partly by trucks from Russellfeh and by railway from Hassa and Wadi Abayad. The quantities received by the Fertilizer Units are loaded on trucks from Wadi Abayad.

At Aqaba port, two platforms are used for phosphate freightage. Platform A: this platform com-

with an estimated record of 5,800,000 for 1987.

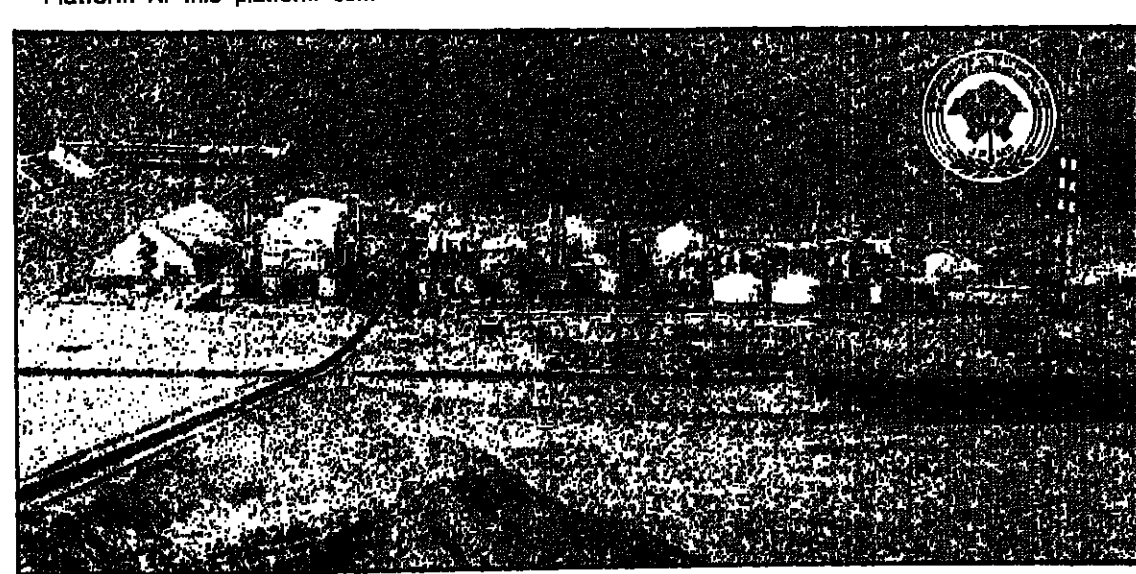
The quantities of utilized phosphate at the Fertilizers Unit in Aqaba rose from 238,000 tonnes in 1982 to 940,708 tonnes in 1986, with an estimated record of 950,000 tonnes for 1987.

Countries, which are rich with acidic soils, can utilize the direct fertilizing method by using soft phosphate (Jorphos).

Around 10 per cent of phosphate production is utilized in chemical detergents, livestock feed, insecticides, vitamins, tooth paste, shaving cream, match sticks, photography, odours, metallic oils, food storage and fireproof materials.

The JPMC's strategic priority has been the improvement of phosphate quality to match the universal standards. In witness thereof, the Co. established an R&D centre and a Pilot Plant at Russellfeh mine.

The R&D centre comprises many laboratories in mineralogy, mineral dressing, fertilizers and



A view of the Fertilizers Unit complex, located 17 kilometres south of Aqaba. The complex comprises two heavy sulfate acid units, rhone pouleuc phosphoric acid unit, two phosphate fertilizers units, aluminum flouid unit, two fertilizers bagging units, a warehouse, a power station and an industrial port for exports.

menced operations in 1980: It is 210 metres in length, a ship-load of 15,000 tonnes and a 30-feet deep draft. At this platform, there are two closed warehouses with a 20,000-tonne capacity of phosphate storage. The loading power at this platform reaches 1,500,000 tonnes annually.

Platform B: this platform commenced operations in 1989, with an extension added to it in 1978. The platform's ship-load reaches 80,000 tonnes, with a 41-feet deep draft. There are four closed warehouses at this platform, with a storage capacity of 300,000 tonnes, and a 2100-tonne storage capacity per hour. At this platform the loading capacity reaches 7.3 million tonnes annually.

Exports

Jordan, the third country in the world in phosphate exports after Morocco and the US, exports phosphate to 31 Countries. These countries are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Peoples Republic of China, South Korea, North Korea, China, Indonesia, Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Romania, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Turkey, Austria, Greece, Norway, West Germany, Sweden, Albania, Canada and Mexico.

Jordan's exports of phosphate rose from 1,853,000 tonnes in 1976 to 5,198,000 tonnes in 1986.

chemical analysis. The pilot plant, as well, consists of four lines of phosphate treatment. These lines specialize in the utilization of technologies such as the flotation circuit (capacity 1 tonne per hour), calcination circuit (capacity: 1 tonne per hour), physical separation circuits (capacity: 5 tonnes per hour and 1 tonne per hour).

Moreover, the Co. decided to establish a plant to experiment phosphoric acid by utilizing the hemihydrate and dihydrate methods. The capacity at this plant reaches 12 kilogrammes per hour. Establishing this plant was carried out in co-operation with Norsk Hydro Universal Co., and which the JPMC considered as a viable project in aiding the Co., develop its laboratory experiments in the future.

Phosphate Usage

Phosphate is used in the manufacturing of fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and chemicals. Around 90 per cent of phosphate production in the world is utilized by the fertilizers industry, whereas, crude phosphate is transformed into a quick-to-dissolve fertilizers which the plant can suck down into the soil.

Major phosphate fertilizers are the single super phosphate (SSP), triple super phosphate (TSP), monammonium phosphate (MAP), diammonium phosphate (DAP), ni-

The factory's lines of production, specialized in chemical fertilizers in particular and phosphate fertilizers in general.

Due to the world economic situations and the decreasing demand for fertilizers during the years 1983-1985, the JPMC took over the Fertilizers Co. and on 1 May 1985, the Fertilizers Factory were integrated with the JPMC as a production unit "Fertilizers Unit".

In this regard, the JPMC adopted the necessary measures to increase production at less costs. In addition to that, the Co. intensified its marketing activities to dispense all dormant quantities of phosphate and phosphoric acid.

Jordan's production of phosphate during 1982-1986 rose remarkably in all categories, especially the DAP group (diammonium phosphate), of which sales rose from 70,000 tonnes in 1982 to 559,000 tonnes in 1986, with an estimated record of 680,000 tonnes for 1987.

Future Projects

A-) Al-Shaideyeh mines:

Al-Shaideyeh site is located at a 50-kilometre distance southeast of Ma'an, and at not less than a 120-kilometre distance from Aqaba port. Recent excavated reserves at this site reached 1.2

billion tonnes. Allocations to the first implementation phase of this project, which has been financed by the World Bank, amounted to \$31 million of the total, reaching \$89 million.

According to the World Bank's report and the results of feasibility studies indicated the following: production capacity, 1.5 million tonnes annually; total investment (including working capital), JD 23.5 million; rate of return, 22.8 per cent (with hydration) and 32.2 per cent (without hydration); economic rate of return, 30.4 per cent (with hydration) and 44.8 per cent (without hydration); duration of rate of return, 4.65 years (with hydration) and 3.58 years (without hydration); the duration of economic rate of return, 3.72 years (with hydration) and 2.76 years (without hydration).

B-) Jorphos utilization in the locally produced phosphoric acid.

C-) Joint phosphoric acid projects:

1- the production of phosphoric acid project in co-operation of Eid-parry, and Indian Co. which conducted the feasibility and technical study for the project;
2- the production of phosphoric acid project in the United Arab Emirates (UAE);
3- the production of phosphoric acid in Jordan, in co-operation with the USSR.

D-) The production of calcinized phosphate in Russellfeh.

Profit Expectations

The JPMC has estimated the following net profits (pre-tax) to be realized between 1987 and 1998: (in millions of Jordanian dinars): 1987, 3.8 — 1988, 12.8 — 1989, 10.4 — 1990, 14.9 — 1991, 26.9 — 1992, 32.5 — 1993, 32.8 — 1994, 33.4 — 1995, 36.2 — 1996, 40.4.

The above results were based on the following criteria:

1) Production and Sales;

According to the Co's plan, phosphate production will increase from an estimated 6.6 million tonnes in 1987 to 9.7 million tonnes in 1990-1991. As regards fertilizers' production, factories will continue to produce at a capacity of 740,000 tonnes as from 1990.

2) Exports;

The Co's exports of phosphate will increase from an estimated 5.6 million tonnes in 1987 to 7.5 million tonnes in 1991, to be fixed as a base until 1996.

3) Manufacturing;

The current manufactured quantities of phosphate will increase from an approximation of 1.0 million tonnes in 1987 to 2.3 million tonnes in 1996.

4) Pricing;

Pricing has been set by the World Bank, which will review the Co's position at the end of 1987.

5) Quotation;

The JD — \$ exchange rate was set at \$3 to JD 1.

6) The actual figures and data to be stipulated in 1987, as on 31 August 1987 and for the last third of 1987, are to be used as a base.

The Industrial Development Bank

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Board of Directors annual report for 1986, the IDB continued to extend its services for the industrial and tourism sectors, through diversifying its lending base to promote its financing activities to the various projects in the country. Total loans, which the bank extended to finance raw materials projects for production and export purposes, amounted to 31.1 per cent of the IDB's total loans during 1986.

To equip new projects with the industrial security, the IDB arranged contacts with investors, recipients of industrial licenses, and introduced them to the Bank's financing facilities and technical aid services. The Bank, in this regard, supervised the economic feasibility studies as a step toward insuring the success of new projects.

In the field of technical services, the Bank established a new unit, within its technical departments, aimed at diagnosing the problems faced by industrial projects and recommending the scientific and practical methods to solve these problems. Moreover, the Bank established a new division at the Jordan Administration Institute, to provide consulting services to industrialists, in order to help them develop their marketing and production strategies.

One of the major projects

carried out by the IDB during 1986, was the implementation of an initial study to establish a maintenance centre for industrial engines. Secondly, the IDB, in co-operation with the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), the Pension Fund and a Yugoslavian company, conducted a feasibility study programme aimed at setting up a factory to produce electrical appliances and be used as service base for electrical power stations in the country.

Lending activities

The IDB extended a total of 95 loans during 1986, amounting to JD 8.87 million; an increase of 18.5 per cent compared to 1985. Of these loans, 81 loans totalling JD 8.11 million were extended to industrial projects and 14 loans amounting to JD 0.76 million were extended to tourism projects.

In total, the IDB granted a balance of 1,167 loans since its establishment, amounting to JD 84.49 million. Moreover, the Bank approved a total of 404 loans to craftsmen in the Kingdom, which amounted to JD 1.239 million during 1986.

As part of the IDB's investments in industrial projects, the Bank allocated JD 0.5 million for a new livestock production, bringing the Bank's total investment in industrial projects to JD 5.44 million, an increase of 11.7 per cent compared to 1985.

Subscription activities

The IDB continued its role

as a maker of the Debenture Primary Market in Jordan, which in co-operation with other members in the Jordanian banking community, the IDB extended the issue of such notes to industrial and tourism shareholding firms. Along with six financial institutions, the IDB arranged the coverage of three debenture issues amounting to JD 15 million.

In addition to the IDB specialized services, the Bank continued its services in the fields of consortium banking loans, documentary credits, technical aid loans and intermediary role in the Amman Financial Market.

Balance sheet review

1— The Bank's total assets rose by 6.8 per cent during 1986, amounting to JD 59.8 million compared to JD 55.9 million at the end of 1985;

2— Shareholders equity amounted JD 8.74 million at the end of 1986, compared to JD 8.62 million at the end of 1985;

3— The Bank achieved a sum of JD 1.158 million in profits, of which JD 687,000 were allocated to the contribution funds and suspense loans account;

4— The Bank's Board of Directors met on 27 April 1987, and approved a rate of 8 per cent in dividends to shareholders.

EURO DEPOSITS RATES

	US\$	DM	FF	SF	Dfls	Yen	Sterling Pound
1 M	7.00	3 11/16	9 6/16	5 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/16	9 3/8
2 M	7 5/8	4 11/16	9 1/2	5 3/16	3 13/16	4 3/8	9 5/16
3 M	7 5/8	4 11/16	9 1/2	5 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	9 1/4
6 M	7 5/8	4 1/8	9 3/8	5 5/16	3 13/16	4 1/4	9 5/16
9 M	7 15/16	4 3/16	9 1/2	5 3/8	3 7/8	4 3/8	9 1/4
12 M	8.00	4 5/16	9 3/8	5 7/16	3 7/8	4 7/16	9 1/4
2 Years	8 5/8	5 3/4					9 5/16

Source: Finance and Credit Corporation, Amman, Jordan

Financial Market monthly report

AMMAN (Star) — Handling activities at the Amman Financial Market, during October 1987, witnessed a steady trading as compared to the monthly handling records since January. The Share Price Index recorded the second highest in the year, which was achieved during the last two weeks of October.

A total of 5,649,022 shares were handled during October, bringing the daily handling average to 269 shares per day, compared to 268,331 shares handled during October 1986 with a daily average of 171 shares — exhibited by an increase of 57.7 per cent over last year.

The trading volume during October amounted to JD 7,734,078, at a daily trading average of JD 388,000, compared to JD 5,687,098 during October of last year, with a daily trading average of JD 271,000 — an increase of 38.0 per cent over last year.

The number of contracts during October increased by 20.9 per cent over last year, exhibited by a total of 8,017 contracts compared to 6,632 contracts reported during October 1986. With a daily average of 392 contracts executed during 1987, compared to an average of 315 contracts per day during October 1986, the increase over last year reached 87 contracts per day.

With the industrial sector in the lead, as it has been since January, the total shares handled by this sector reached 3,999,442 at a market value of JD 4,928,904, executed through 5,954 contracts. The industrial sector's handling, 75.0 per cent of shares handled, 64.9 per cent of trading volume and 77.4 per cent in the total number of contracts.

The banks and financial institu-

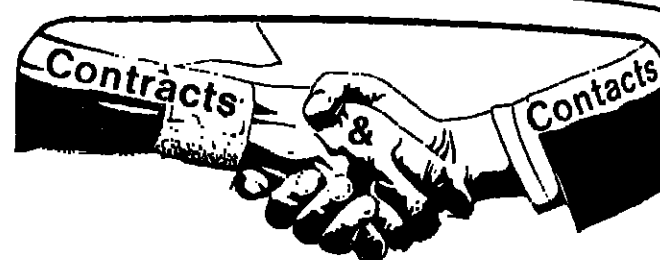
tions sector, scoring second during October 1987, handled a total of 950,544 shares at a market value of JD 1,878,184, executed through 1,140 contracts.

Price levels

The Share Price Index, for closing prices at the end of October 1987 as compared to the closing prices at the end of October 1986, rose by 8.5 points (8.0 per cent).

As for sectoral indices, industrial rose by 7.8 points (8.8 per cent), services rose by 6.5 points (9.8 per cent), insurance rose by 39.5 points (27.1 per cent); while the financial sector fell by 17.1 points (10.5 per cent) as compared to the closing prices at the end of October 1986.

In general, share prices at the Amman Financial Market witnessed an increase of 3.5 points (3.2 per cent), marked by an upswing trade activities during the last two weeks of October 1987.



TENDER NOS. JCO/EIB/APP/87.01 and JCO/EIB/APP/87.02. Construction of units, folds and agro-stables for the lamb fattening projects and services sites at the Jordan Co-operative Org. (JCO). Tender documents are available at the JCO's Tenders Section for JD 100 each. Tenders' bonds: JD 1500 each. Closing date: 7 November 1987.

TENDER NO. 12/87. Supply of 100 tonnes of metal clump oil for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. (JPMC). Tender documents are available at either the Co's offices in Amman (Hal Um Uzalnah) or its factories in Aqaba for JD 5. Closing date: 26 November 1987.

TENDER NO. 80/87. Maintenance of Aqaba City's electric poles. Tender documents are available at the Aqaba Municipality for JD 10. Tender bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 7 November 1987.

TENDER NO. 43/87. Forwarding of trucks to transport goods from Aqaba port to other parts of the Kingdom. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Supply's Tenders Section for JD 5. Closing date: 5 November 1987.

TENDER NO. 6/87. Supply of 1000-1200 tonnes of crude soya oil for the Universal Co. for Modern Industries. Tender documents are available at the Co's Commercial Department for JD 5. (Address: Dahlat Al-Rabalah Tel: 603782, 603783). Closing date: 10 November 1987.

TENDER NOS. 486, 477, 481, 483, 348, 451 and 443/87. Supply of the following for the General Supplies Department: 1) revenue stamps; 2) map printing machine; 3) five and theft insurance policy for the public transportation corp's warehouses and vehicles; 4) manual tools; 5) map printing machine; 6) print; and 7) driving license cards. Tender documents are available at the Department for JD 2 each. Closing dates: 9, 11, 11, 11, 9, 9 and 16 November 1987.

TENDER NO. 28K/87. Paving of Mutha — Mazar road for the Karak Governorate's Works Directorate. Tender documents are available at the Directorate's Tenders Section for JD 10. Tender bond: JD 450. Closing date: 7 November 1987.

INSTALLATION OF direction traffic signs for Marj Al-Hamam Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality for JD 5. Tender bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 10 November 1987.

TENDER NO. 4/987. Purchase of the following for the Ministry of Agriculture: 1) two 15-passenger buses; 2) four double-cabin field cars; and 3) two 4 x 4 field cars. Tender documents are available at the Ministry's Supplies Division for JD 10. Closing date: 12 November 1987.

TENDER NOS. 117, 118, 119, 120 and 12/87. Supply of the following for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.: 1) spare part for mack cars; 2) spare parts for Renault cars; 3) scooters; 4) stain oil; and 5) red liquid dye chemical. Tender documents are available at Co's office in Jabal Amman for JD 3 each. Closing date: 31 December 1987.

PURCHASE OF medical beds for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Ministry's Supplies and Warehouses Directorate. Closing date: 5 November 1987.

TENDER NO. S/SH L/Constructional /87/15. Supply of electrical materials for the Royal Engineering Corps (JAF). Tender documents are available at the purchases committee. Closing date: 7 November 1987.

PURCHASE OF wrappers of medical files for the University of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Un's Supplies Dept. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 12 November 1987.

TENDER NO. 44/87. Supply of red sand and bricks for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority's supplies Division for JD 5. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 11 November 1987.

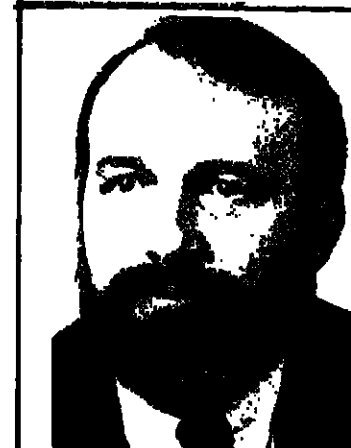
CONSTRUCTION OF 84 3-storey buildings (600-750 sq. metres each) with a total area of 56000 sq. metres for al-Batrawi housing project/Zarqa. (structural elements to be received from the Jordan Concrete Manufacturing Co.) Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department for JD 300. A pre-bid meeting is to be held on-site/Zarqa on 1 November, 1987. Closing date: 11 November 1987.

TENDER NO. 11/87. Construction of buildings for the Zarqa River Basin Development Project. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Agriculture for JD 50. Tender bond JD 5000. Closing date: 9 November 1987. Contact: Financial Affairs Manager.

TENDER NOS. 175/87 and 187/87. Supply of 1) a mobile 25-tonne crane; and 2) tyres for the Arab Potash Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's Purchases Department in Shghmelsani for JD 15 and 10 respectively. Closing dates: 12 December and 30 November 1987 respectively.

TENDER NO. 25001. Purchase of engineering vehicles for the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Royal Maintenance Corps for JD 20. Tender bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 7 December 1987.

Papal medal to a Jordanian citizen



Mr Jean Claude Glukmann

AMMAN (Star) — His Holiness Pope John Paul II has conferred upon Mr Jean Claude Glukmann, a Jordanian national of a French descent, the papal medal "Benem-

erenti" in appreciation for his eight-year prominent services with the French archaeological team operating in Jordan. The team, in co-operation with the Public Department of Antiquities, has discovered the important ancient site "Khirbit Al Samra area".

On the occasion, a reception was held in Amman during which the medal was granted on behalf of the Pope by Father Jean-Luc Vesco, the director of the French Archaeological and Biblical School, Jerusalem. At the reception the Papal Decree for granting the medal was read by Reverend Monsignor Raouf Najjar.

The reception was attended by a number of clergy-men, the French ambassador and consul in Amman, members of the French archaeology team, and a number of citizens concerned with archaeology.

WIPO grants ASPIP observer status

AMMAN (Star) — The fourth session of the committee of experts on the harmonization of certain provisions in laws for the protection of inventions, started in Geneva, on 2 November 1987 at the headquarters of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). These meetings will be chaired by Dr Arpad Bogoch, director-general of WIPO, and will be attended by members in addition to some private associations invited as observers.

The Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property (ASPIP), represented by its President Mr Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, will attend these meetings as observer. ASPIP, during the first year of its establishment, thus became the first private Arab organization to be admitted as observer by this important international organization.

A branch of the Agricultural Credit Corporation is to be opened in the West Bank, and a sum of JD 0.5 million will be allocated as loans for the West Bank farmers.

Contacts are underway with Arab countries to establish a number of hospitals in the Gaza Strip worth JD 10 million.

By the beginning of next year, an industrial project for the production of metal ingots is to be established in Irbid for meeting the local and Arab neighbouring countries' needs. The project has an estimated cost of JD 16 million.

Al-Karameh
AMMAN (Star) — Al-Karameh ship voyage II, is currently in the UK, and is expected to arrive Aqaba (ETA) on 18 November 1987.

Source: Jordan National Shipping Lines, Amman.



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Various kinds and colours of pullovers and sweatshirts, all sizes and colours of training suits, jackets and long-sleeve T-shirts. In addition to all kinds of LACOSTE summer clothes.

Note: We are closed on Fridays and from 1:30 until 3:00 p.m. daily.

SUBEIH FOR GARMENTS

NEW BRANCH: 8th Circle - Baiader Wadi El-Seer - Main Street, opposite the Mosque. AQABA: Cornice Str., Daman Ejtimai Bldg.

Economic Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



The econopolitics of summits

IT IS customary for politics to antecede, precede and supercede economic issues. Or is it? There is going to be a future superpower summit in Washington, DC. It is scheduled to take place on 7 December, one month after the opening of the Arab extraordinary summit in Amman. The agenda of the superpower summit is expected to include the signature of an arms limitation agreement, the Gulf war, Afghanistan, the Middle East, economic trade between the two countries, etc., and the US may attempt to pressure the USSR on the human rights issue.

On the face of it, the superpower summit looks predominantly political. But let us look a little deeper. The USA is still fighting a severe battle in the wake of the stock market drama. Even President Reagan had to succumb to the necessity of introducing radical changes in the budget by cutting the severe deficit and the probability of increased taxes. The USSR has been trying to introduce administrative reforms in order to boost slacking productivity. For that matter, many countries in the world have started taking a serious inward review of their economic policies.

One of the obvious reasons that the economics of both USA and USSR need to be reviewed is the large resources each is pledging to compete with the other. Armament and the rate of speed at which it needs to be updated and upgraded have caused severe drains in the budgets of both countries. They must try to put an end to that if they are to succeed in securing more resources for internal economic stability.

The rivalry among the two has also reached the zero benefit for both on many friction points in the world. Iran and its war with Iraq was accepted by both parties to go on because each superpower had thought that they stand to benefit from it at the expense of the other. After seven years of war, it is obvious that each is willing to go as far as committing troops and pains to prevent the other from using that war to its benefit. None can obviously gain from a continued Gulf war. Therefore, it is to the advantage of both to stop it.

The Arab summit will have a political agenda. But understanding the politics of the superpowers and what motivates them to do this or that must be kept in mind. If the Arab leaders come out of the Amman conference united, the economic gains each will reap will be high. We all need that economic break as well.

Summits are political. But what makes politics is economic ingredients.

Vessels arriving Aqaba Port

Under Gargour Shipping Agency
Red Sea area services

Serving area	Name of line	Name of vessel	Arrival date
AJFar East: (Container + oro + conv.)	Miteul OSK Lines	- Tribels - Maringa - Perennial ace - Trident - Endeavour	08/11/87 10/11/87 24/11/87 29/11/87
B) South Europe:- (container + oro + conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	- Conman II - Blue Nile 8/87 - White Nile 8/87 - Blue Nile 9/87	08/12/87 07/11/87 19/11/87 08/12/87
C) USA :- (container + conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	- Gedaref - Khartoum	30/11/87 30/12/87
D) South Europe/ East Africa :- (container + oro)	Lloyd Triestino Line	- Dulno 10/87 - Sestina 11/87 - Dulno 12/87	12/11/87 08/12/87 28/12/87
E) USA-Canada- Australia (bulk)	Gearbulk Line	- Parnas arang - KyraKatango - Ascona - Hallam venture	18/11/87 24/11/87 01/12/87 18/12/87

International BUSINESS Opportunities



AMMAN (Star) — The following foreign and Arab companies are interested in establishing business ties with Jordanian firms and businessmen.

Cosmetics

U.S.A.

World Ties Trading Company,
P.O. Box 281,
24422 Del Prado — 14,
Dana Point, Ca 92629,
U.S.A.

U.K.

Nimco Trading Company Ltd.
174 High Street,
Action
London W3 9nn,
England.

Pakistan

Manzoor Co.,
G.P.O. Box No. 492,
Karachi-1,
Pakistan.

Szt Corporation,
53, Dikusha Chambers,
Opp. Godeon Cinema,
Marston Road, Karachi-3,
Pakistan.

Chile

Argos S.A.
Loss Platano 2545-Macul
P.O. Box 15040-Correo 11,
Santiago-Chile.

Japan

Elegance Continentale,
Sun Family Hongo Bldg.
Hongo 4-5-10,
Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo T 113,
Tokyo,
Japan.

Jewellery & Gifts

Japan

C/O Chamber of Commerce of
The People's Socialist Republic
of Albania,
Konferenca E Pezes,
Albania.

Pakistan

Look Traders,
Mehran Manzil Room — 5,
Dive Street Outram Road,
Pakistan Chowk,
Karachi,
Pakistan.

Haroon Ahmed & Company
P.O. Box 4276
Karachi, Pakistan.

South Korea

Shin Mi Corporation
C.P.O. Box 8839
Seoul, Korea.

Hong Kong

Mecca Enterprise,
Room 1802, New Way Centre,

415 Hennessy Road,
Hong Kong.

Blooming Company,
G.P.O. Box 4476,
Hong Kong.

Electronics

U.S.A.

Armagh Trading Co.,
20 27 bent Pine Court,
Jacksonville, Florida 32216,
U.S.A.

U.K.

Al-Tukhaim Micro Computer
Centre Ltd,
Rodney House,
Castle Gate,
Nottingham Ngl 7EW,
England.

Belgium

Ham International,
Tel. 32/91/31-21.11
Tlx: 12521 Ham B
Gent/Belgium.

Taiwan

Taiwan Johnson Industries Co.
Ltd.
P.O. Box 53-370
Taipei,
Taiwan.

Sports fittings
& supplies

Taiwan

Tai Goods Trading Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 43-8,
Taipei,
Taiwan, R.O.C.

Canada

B. Edward Sonne,
President,
J.B. Ubique Inc.,
23, Villata Gardens,
Downsview,
Ontario M3J 1J7,
Canada.

Hong Kong

Atom Sports Ltd,
G.P.O. Box 13284,
Hong Kong.

Household appliances

Jordan

Bibars Industrial Est.,
P.O. Box 1070

Amman-Jordan.

Spain

Balay Sociedad Anonima
Avenida De Montanana 19,
5016-Zaragoza
Apartado Postal 285
50080 - Zaragoza,
Spain.

USA

Seaborne International Inc,
P.O. Box 428, La Canada,
California, 91011 - 0428
USA.

UK

M. Fadhel,

Trade Exhibition

West Germany

1- The Second International Exhibition
for Agricultural Equipment and
Spare Parts; Location: Frankfurt;
Date: 24 - 28 November 1987;
Address: Deutsche Landwirtschafts-
Gesellschaft V.
Zimmerweg 16. D-60000 Frankfurt
a.m.1
West Germany.

2- The International Sewing
Machines Exhibitions;
Location: Köln;
Date: 7 - 11 November 1987;
Address: Messe-Und Ausstellungs-
Ges.m.b.H. Köln
Messeplatz 1,
Postfach 21 07 60,
D-5000 Köln 21,
Federal Republic of Germany.

Turkey

1- The Sixth Video and Music Ex-
hibition;
Location: Istanbul;
Date: 30 January - 7 February
1988;

2- The Typing Machines Second
Exhibition;
Location: Istanbul;
Date: 2 - 6 March 1988;
Address: Tuap Tum Fuarcilik Yapim A.S.
Saglam Fikir Sok. 19 80300
Esentepe-Istanbul
Turkey.

3- The Industrial Technology Inter-

47 Redicapeath Road,
Sutton Coldfield,
West Midlands B75 7 Pg,
England.

Singapore

Steamex Australasia Sales,
292 Bedok Road,
Bedok Shopping Complex,
Singapore 1646,
Republic of Singapore.

France

Matthieu Pic
C/O M.G. Johnsen
Export Department, De Dietrich,
67110 Niederbronn - Les - Bains,
France.

national Exhibition;
Location: Izmir;
Date: 23 - 30 March 1988;
Address: Izmir International Fairs And
Tourism,
Tel. 142150, 122270/9L,
Tlx 52174 Fair TR,
Izmir - Turkey.

USA

1- The Information and Com-
munication Conference and Exhi-
bition;
Location: Chicago;
Date: 28 - 31 March 1988.

United Kingdom

1- The Spring International Exhi-
bition;
Location: Birmingham;
Date: 7 - 11 February 1988.

Address: Trade Promotion Services Ltd
Exhibition House, Warren Lane
London SE 18 6BW
England.

Greece

The Tenth International Exhibition
for Furniture, Decorations, and Ap-
pliances; Location: Thessaloniki;
Date: 28 February - 6 March 1988;
Address: C. Voulgaropoulos,
Exhibitions Director
Helleppp,
154, Egnatia Str.,
546 36 Thessaloniki,
Greece.

JTTC holds exhibitions

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Special to The Star

A GROUP of 26 local industries will participate in the second Jordanian exhibition, to be held in December in the Omani Capital, Muscat. The exhibition's exchange programme, is part of the Joint Jordanian-Omani Committee's plans for establishing sound bilateral trade relations between the two countries.

The exhibition, organized by the Jordanian Trade Centres Corp.



Side view of the first Jordanian trade exhibition held in Muscat, Oman in February 1988.

5 NOVEMBER 1987

Handling over JD 2 million
in four days & price up.

By Salf El-Sherif
Star Financial Market Analyst

THIS WEEK, and due to the Arab summit, which will be held in Amman next week, the financial market's handling has only included four days. However, the market will be closed during the summit, starting from 2 November and until the end of the summit.

In spite of the fact, that it is only four days, the market value has exceeded the figure of JD two million. This indicates, in general, that our financial market, has not been affected by the collapse in the international financial markets. Also, the prices of most of the share holding companies have picked up steadily. Only 10 companies had lost in their share prices, out of 63 companies their shares were handled, this week.

This week, 1,325,944 shares were handled, at a market value of JD 2,189,014 divided among 1,586 contracts. The daily handling average came to JD 547,253.

The shares of 63 companies were traded. Classified according to sector as follows: 21 banks, 9 insurance companies, 6 services, and 27 industrial companies.

33 companies gained (7 banks, 5 insurances, 6 services (all services have gained) and 15 industrial companies)

Below are some companies whose share prices gained:

1- Industrial Development (Bank.	closing at JD 1.350 up from JD 1.290
2- Jordan Insurance Co.	closing at JD 14.550 up from JD 12.250
3- Jordan Sulpho-Chemical Co.	closing at JD 3.210 up from JD 3.150
4- National Steel Co.	closing at JD 2.900 up from JD 2.850

10 companies lost (5 banks, 1 insurances, 4 industrial companies). Those include:

1- Islamic Bank	closing at JD 1.860 down from JD 2.000
2- Arab Bank Ltd.	closing at JD 118.500 down from JD 120.000
3- Jerusalem Insurance Co.	closing at JD 1.350 down from JD 1.400
4- Jordan Printing and Packing	closing at JD 3.100 down from 3.200

20 Companies had no change in their share values (9 banks, 3 insurances, and 8 industrial companies).

Those include:	
1. Al Ahil Bank	JD 2.550
2. Cairo/Amman Bank	JD 19.700
3. Al-Ahila National Insurance Co.	JD 1.300
4- Jordan Dairy Co	JD 1.080

In the over-the-counter market, more than 36,953 shares were handled at a market value of JD 15,435.

Trading in the regular market was distributed among sectors according to the following percentages:

Sectors	Market share	Last week's share
Banks	24.8%	23.3%
Industries	57.5%	61.1%
Services	2%	1.1%
Insurance	15.9%	14.5%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded by sector:

A- Banks (out of 21 traded)	Share of sector	Share of market
1-The National Financial Investment	64.8%	15.9%
2- The Industrial Development Bank	7.5%	1.8%
3- Arab Bank	7.0%	1.7%
B- Insurance (out of 9 traded)		
1- Jordan Insurance Co.	59.1%	9.4%
2- Jordan-French Insurance Co	35.8%	5.7%
C- Services (out of 6 traded)		
1- Live stock & Poultry Co.	54.1%	0.098%
D- Industrials (out of 27 traded)		
1- National Steel Co.	20.2%	11.8%
2- National Industries Co.	15.1%	8.7%
3- Jordan Sulpho Chemicals.	14%	8.0%
4- Intermediate Petro Chemical Industries Co.	12.8%	7.2%

WEEKLY AVERAGE

Date	Bank	Insurance	Services	Industries	Average
27-10	+0.14%	+3.36%	-0.06%	-0.67%	+0.27%
28-10	+0.85%	+1.19%	ZERO	+0.25%	+0.56%
31/10	+0.19%	+2.09%	+0.77%	+0.24%	+0.53%
1/11	+0.03%	+2.74%	+1.06%	+0.45%	+0.71%
Total					+2.07%

Economic Regulation

AMMAN (Star) — The following special instructions are the Ministry of Trade and Industry's regulatory steps pertaining to the customs clearance procedures on exports to Jordan.

Foodstuffs:

1- all foodstuff documents are to be submitted to the Sampling Committee comprising representatives from the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Trade and Industry and the Directorate of Measures and Specifications;

2- a representative from the Directorate of Measures and Specifications examines the Declaration Card "customs statement of goods" and the expiration dates on the list of specifications. Once the "in-order-check" approval is granted, samples are taken by the committee which in turn conducts the analysis tests to ensure that goods are fit for human consumption and in conformity with the Jordanian standards;

3- foodstuffs are not to be transferred from the custom-houses to the merchants' "Importer" warehouses, unless a legalized certificate of origin (certificate of analysis issued by the country of origin) is attached which states that goods are in conformity with Jordanian standardized specifications;

4- upon presentation of such certificate (refer to 3) goods can be transferred to the merchant warehouses, prior to which process, an undertaking is signed by the merchant that goods will not be dispensed unless the results of the conformity analysis are available;

5- specimens, verifying that the producer had complied with the specifications, are sent to the Directorate of Measures and Specifications to undergo the necessary test analysis and to be checked and matched with the details stated in the attached certificates and documents;

6- foodstuff carrying the same batchwork number (the code of characters and digits used as a manufacturer's seal of reference) are exempted from the conformity analysis if they were previously tested within a three-month period, but are only tested if they are fit for human consumption and matched via-a-vis the attached Declaration Card;

7- agricultural items, such as grains and granules, cardamom, dried (not canned) groceries and nuts group "kernels" which are packed in sacks exceeding five kilogrammes are:

a- exempted from the declaration card, except the harvest year will be checked, and are transferred to the merchant's warehouses termed by an undertaking that the goods will be tested to ensure their conformity with the Jordanian standardized specifications according to the certificate of origin or that components of such materials are specified in the opened letter of credit or the commercial invoices.

b- tested to ensure that goods are fit for human consumption and in conformity with the relative standardized specifications.

Other non-foodstuffs:

(electrical, construction materials, chemicals, metallic oils etc.)

1- a representative from the Ministry / Directorate of Measures and Specifications examines the Declaration Card;

2- goods are transferred to the merchant's warehouses termed by an undertaking guaranteeing that a legalized certificate from the country of origin will be presented which assures that goods are in conformity with the relative Jordanian standardized specifications, then the Specification Officer takes samples from the goods to verify the validity of the certificate and to submit the samples for tests at the Directorate's laboratories or other accredited laboratories;

3- procedures are completed once the results of the analysis are available;

4- goods carrying the same batchwork number (refer to 6) are exempted from test procedures during a three-month period only.

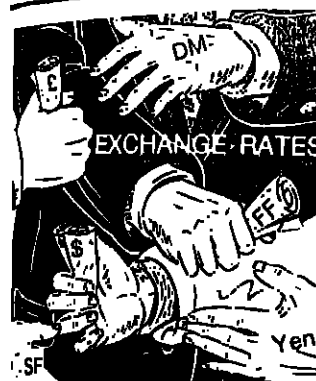
Note: The above instructions became effective on 1 September 1987.

Quote: Commercial Affairs Weekly Bulletin, Seventh Issue, 19 October 1987. Issued by the Amman Chamber of Commerce.

TOUCHING ALL THE BASES

Consider splitting your money evenly among five categories: • Stock-index funds; • International stock funds; • Intermediate and long-term bond funds; • Real-estate investment trusts; • Money-market funds;

Source: USN & WR 2 November 1987.



	Buy	Sell
SR	92.2	93.00
LBL	95.0	97.0
SRL	9.4	9.5
IRD	185	190
KD	1255	1260
EQP	155	165
UED	94	95
QR	95.5	96.5
OR	898	905
BHD	905	915
\$	336	341.6
£	578.3	591.9
DM	194.8	199.3
FF	236	241.3
Yen	57.7	58.8
DFL	173.2	176.7
SKR	54.4	55.4
LIT	26.5	27
BLF	93.2	95

Source: Ad-Dustour
daily, 3 November 1987.

GOLD
IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday 3 November 1987 were as follows:

18 ct. JD 4,000 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4,500 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5,400 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,200,000
Ounce... JD 168,000
Gold Sterling... JD 38,000
(eight grammes)
Rashadi Pound... JD 33,500
(Seven grammes)

Source: Yousef Abu Sara,
Jewellers, Amman.

New York
Exchange

SAFE HARBORS

Money-market fund 6.70%
Bank Money-market
deposit account 5.68%
6-month CD 7.21%
1-year CD 7.55%
2 1/2-year CD 7.95%
5-year CD 8.43%
3-month Treasury bill 5.41%
6-month Treasury bill 6.28%

Note: Figures reflect average annual yields most recently available.

BUYING SIGNS

• Price-to-earnings ratio: Look for 10 or less (current Dow average, 15.5).

• Dividend yield: 5% or more (current Dow average, 3.5%).

• Book value per share: Stock price should be below liquidation price per share. Check Value Line investment Survey or annual report.

• Beta or volatility: Should be 1 or less. Check Value Line or your broker.

A view on Arab economies

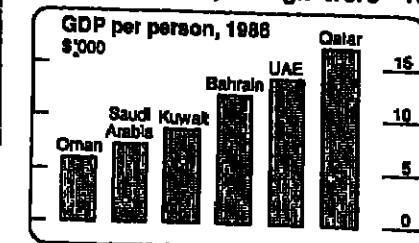
LONDON (Star) — With a gross domestic product of \$87 billion in 1986, Saudi Arabia is easily the biggest of the Arab economies; but with its population of 12 million it is far from the richest per head.

Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Kuwait are better off. All five, though were

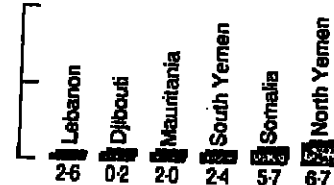
poorer in 1986 than they had been in 1985: In 1986 Saudi Arabia's economy shrank by 7 per cent (in nominal dollar terms), Qatar's by 19 per cent and the UAE's by 20 per cent.

Last year the fastest growing Arab economy was Morocco, with a rise in dollar GDP of 27 per cent; next came Mauritania with an increase of 21 per cent (the Economist).

And in all five the setbacks in 1986 followed a fall in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1985. Not surprisingly, Lebanon saw



Arab economies' GDP, 1986



Source: Arab Banking Corporation

The Jerusalem Star

Director General
Kamel El-Sherif

Managing Director
Saif El-Sherif

Responsible Editor-in-Chief
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Great Expectations

AS THE date of the extraordinary Arab summit conference approaches, the Arab world awaits with great expectations the results of its leaders' deliberations at one of the most important gatherings in modern Arab history. The importance attached to the conference and the great hopes pinned on it, stem from the fact that it convenes at a very critical stage when the entire Arab nation is being confronted with enormous challenges and grave dangers that can only be surmounted by collective action to be decided and agreed upon at the highest level.

To begin with, the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, Iran's persistent attempts to expand the war to other Gulf states, and increased foreign intervention in the volatile region pose serious threats against the whole Arab order and the security of the entire Arab region. Above all, the senseless conflict which has been depleting human and material resources of the two Muslim countries has overshadowed other vital issues such as the Arab-Israeli conflict and Israel's 20-year-old occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

Moreover, throughout more than seven years since the Gulf war broke out, Iranian leaders have unveiled their colonial designs towards the Arabian Gulf and its huge natural resources.

Iran's war against Iraq is clearly the first step towards the colonization of the whole Gulf region by the Iranian regime.

Needless to say, the Iraqi guns are not only defending its own territory against the Iranian aggression, but also bravely resisting Tehran's attempts to encroach upon the whole Arab region. Iraq consequently deserves maximum support from all Arab states, not only to enable it to repel repeated Iranian attacks, but also to force Iran to accept peace initiatives and agree to the full and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598.

A unified solid Arab position forged inside the extraordinary summit towards Iran would constitute a huge step towards ending the Gulf conflict.

The Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem which lies at the core of the region's long-standing crisis will undoubtedly be discussed at length at the summit with the aim of drawing up a clear strategy towards the achievement of a balanced settlement in the Middle East. With all Arab states fully in agreement that such a settlement should be reached inside an international peace conference, and with almost a global approval of the proposed conference, a renewed collective Arab effort, endorsed by the summit, towards convening the conference would greatly enhance the chances of its convening this year or the next year.

It should be noted, however, that an end to the Iran-Iraq war could be a pre-requisite for embarking on a successful drive to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and end Israel's occupation of Arab territories.

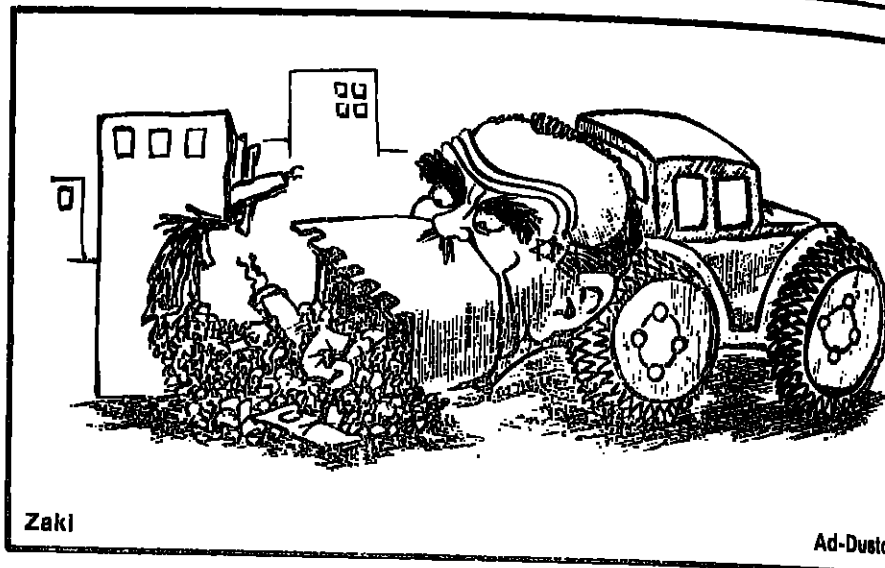
There remains the vital issue of Egypt's return to the Arab fold, and its membership in the Arab League. The decision, of course, is left to Arab leaders in the extraordinary summit. But whatever the result of the debate on the issue, it should be remarked that Egypt's Arab role continues to be of paramount importance to the success of any pan-Arab effort. Cairo, under President Mubarak, has never failed to extend a hand to any Arab country in distress. Its indispensable role in advancing Arab causes would be greatly enhanced once it regains its Arab League membership.

The conference, after all, is the greatest event to occur in almost a decade providing a unique opportunity for a direct and constructive dialogue among Arab leaders under the new spirit of rapprochement which the Jordanian diplomacy has successfully created.

A prevalence of such a spirit in the extraordinary summit meetings would indeed give the right atmosphere in which all Arab differences could be resolved.

The Jerusalem Star

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Time to bury the domino theory



Special to The Star

COMMENTARY
by Jonathan Power

The so-called domino theory, that one communist revolution inexorably leads to a string of others, has long been at the heart of US policy in the Third World. But the evidence of history is that the theory is wrong, except as a self-fulfilling prophecy

NEW YORK — Since World War II, the "domino theory" has been at the core of US foreign policy as practised in the Third World. President Ronald Reagan's single-minded determination to sit on the Nicaraguan Sandinistas until they cry "uncle" is only the latest manifestation of a long-held viewpoint.

For Reagan, revolutionary governments in Central America mean "direct threats at or near our borders — just two days' driving time from Harlingen, Texas."

Reduced to its essentials, the domino theory means the United States must take action to prevent a communist victory in any country. A fall of little or no economic or strategic significance to American interests, because the fall of that country would set in motion a chain of events that would lead inexorably to communist takeovers in geographically contiguous countries B, C and D.

President Dwight Eisenhower was the first to describe how it worked. "You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. So you could have the beginning of a disintegration that would have the most profound consequences."

Yet the history of the third World has not borne it out, either before or after Eisenhower's speech. China, the largest domino of them all, "fell" in 1949, but this did not lead to new communist revolutions in Asia, nor prevent the defeat of existing ones in Burma, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia.

In 1959, Cuba "fell" in the Western hemisphere, but all other revolutionary movements — until the Sandinistas came to power more than 20 years later — bit the dust. In the 1970s Mozambique, Ethiopia and Angola "fell" to Marxist revolutions.

Yet we can see now that Ethiopia if anything has turned Africa away from Marxism, while Mozambique and Angola increasingly are trying to limit their links with Moscow and Havana and rebuild relationships with the West. The period following the fall of South Vietnam to the communist North in 1975 was the most passionately debated of the pro-and anti-domino schools of thought.

The dominoists believed the fall also of Laos and Cambodia proved their point. But this was making the best of a bad case during the war they argued that all of South-East Asia was at stake. Yet 13 years on, no other Asian country has become communist,

nor even seriously threatened.

If the Philippines does succumb to its leftist guerrillas, it will be not because of Vietnam but because of the lack of responsiveness by both the Marcos and Aquino governments to grave inequality in the countryside.

The Philippines aside, the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations have never been more stable or more prosperous. The only serious conflict in eastern Asia is between communist states, Vietnam and China, Vietnam and Cambodia, and China and the Soviet Union.

Why, then, the fear of domino politics in Central America?

Professor Jerome Slater argues in the current issue of "International Security" that even if El Salvador should follow Nicaragua, "subsequent revolutions would not necessarily be victorious, those that were victorious would not necessarily be communist, and those that were communist would not necessarily be totalitarian in their domestic policies or expansionist in their foreign policies."

For a start, as the Central American peace plan set in train by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias indicates, it is by no means certain that Nicaragua has yet "fallen." It is peddling back from the one-party totalitarian state at a rapid pace.

Guatemala defeated its insurgency with little or no help from the United States. And if El Salvador did "fall" it would probably merely mobilize indigenous anti-communist forces throughout the region. Even if all of Central America "fell" what exactly would be threatened?

Although Cuba has long been communist, it poses no military threat to the United States. Would a communist Panama close the canal and turn its back on its prime source of revenue? Would the Soviet Union seek to put a fight with the United States on an even grander scale than the 1962 Cuban missile crisis by setting up rocket launch sites and submarine bases all over central America?

None of this is within the realm of possibility. The domino theory does not even merit the title "theory". It is a misplaced metaphor, an ideological prejudice, a dangerous step forward, justifying over-reaction and creating self-fulfilling prophecy.

According to Slater, it is "mechanistic, simplistic and deterministic." It makes no allowance for the complex chemistry of internally-generated change within a country and pushes us away from finding real solutions to the rapid pace of change and political consciousness throughout the Third World.

Despite all the setbacks and false moves, the irony is that the West, William Hyland, the editor of "Foreign Affairs" magazine, recently argued, "is close to winning the geopolitical contest in the Third World," but doesn't even know it.

The United States would secure its position of advantage if once and for all it jettisoned a notion that has let it into more mistaken ventures than any other single political idea.

Jonathan Power is a foreign affairs analyst who specializes in Third World issues.

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

WHILE WALL Street is recovering from the crash, at least partly, and other stockmarkets around the world are also pulling themselves together, US leaders are wondering and planning: why did it happen? What can be done to prevent, not only its recurrence, but the kind of great depression that followed the 1929 crash?

In 1929, investors were jumping out of skyscraper windows; in 1987, they aren't doing that. Whereas the stockmarkets functioning in 1929 was relatively rude and brutal, today there is a feeling that somehow there are safeguards, that government can and will intervene, illusory as this feeling may be, it does save lives.

More realistic is confidence that something will be done to avoid a repetition of disastrous economic consequences, although there are differences about what should be done.

Almost everyone agrees that the biggest cause is American indebtedness: the budget deficit of \$148 billion and the current trade deficit of 15.7 billion. The first of these is caused largely by President Reagan's systematic unwillingness to raise taxes, and the second by a plunge in foreign buying of automobiles and many other things.

Apparently, President Reagan is now contrite and willing to talk new taxes. On the trade deficit side, there is the danger of protectionist tariffs in spite of warnings of the disastrous impact of the 1930's Smoot-Hawley protectionism.

In addition, there is the private indebtedness of the American public. Borrowing has become a way of living among ordinary Americans. It is not so hard to get a loan, or a second of third mortgage on your house, or to buy luxuries by instalment. The cumulative debt becomes a national burden.

In this atmosphere, high finance has been maneuvering on many levels to buy out, or take over various corporations. In my own neighbourhood, the long-familiar Drug Fair drug stores has suddenly been transformed into something called Rite-Aid, the nature of

Preventing a great depression

which is mysterious, and the local Bank of Bethesda has been taken over and renamed Crestar. The new corporations have for some reason attracted much interest and their stock has soared — until last week.

In other words, the United States, government and people, were living beyond their incomes, and quite a few people saw trouble brewing. David S. Broder, a Washington Post columnist reports that last autumn he and three colleagues fanned out from Saint Louis to test the public mood. They found the atmosphere somber by comparison with a previous survey in 1984.

Their interviews disclosed disquiet over job loss by "mergers and acquisitions, shifts to overseas ... worsening of America's competitive position in the world, the wastrel red-ink budgetary practices of the Washington politicians and the wheeling and dealing of the Wall Street takeover artists as symptoms of a national disease: economic excess."



View from the US

New test for UNESCO after M'Bow's exit

By Victor Blessed
Special to The Star

PARIS — The departure of Amadou Mahtar M'Bow from UNESCO leadership will not automatically solve all of the troubled UN body's problems. In fact, new difficulties may only have just begun.

Some ominous hint of the troubles in store was given by M'Bow himself, who charged governments with blackmail and deceit that partly caused his defeat, and by a British spokesman, who said the Senegalese chief's resignation was the imminent arrival of Spianard's "profound misgivings about aspects of UNESCO's programme and organization."

The reaction of American and other governments, which opposed the M'Bow regime, is not expected to be any different from that of Britain. At the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, there was mounting apprehension that more than the mandatory number of heads of M'Bow's aides and confidantes will remain the aftermath of his departure, which is expected to be bloody but certain after the 7 November general conference of UNESCO's 156 members.

Nor is the accession to power likely to be smooth for Federico Mayor Zaragoza, 54, who has been glowingly described by the French media as a veritable James Bond and an aspirant for the Nobel Prize. His main opposition, however, stems from the African bloc still staunchly sympathetic to M'Bow.

Mayor, whimsically faulted by some for his "depressing looks," is a cerebral man, a biochemist with an impressive track record of research on brain metabolism and molecular pathology. He was backed by more than 100 world class scientists, including 11 Nobel Prize winners.

UNESCO is not unfamiliar water to him; as the deputy director general he has frequently expressed his wish to bring in reforms without delay. That impatience seems evi-

dent from his book on scientific education, entitled, "Tomorrow is Always Too Late."

Whether that drive for reform will help or hinder Mayor's work at the troubled organization remains to be seen. Never in the 41-year history of the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization has there been such a fierce controversy and inter-state horse-trading over leadership and its exercise over UNESCO's vast network of institutions and agencies, as during the 13-year helmsmanship of M'Bow.

His predecessor, Nobel Prize-winning British scientist Julian Huxley, presided over an organization that went placidly about the business of promoting literacy and culture worldwide. It wasn't hugely effective, nor indeed notorious for any gross failures. But M'Bow's tenure changed the pace as well as general perspectives about UNESCO.

Soon after he was elected, M'Bow, a former education minister of Senegal and a self-taught scholar, quickly imposed his authority — or despotism, according to critics — on the organization. But his tenure was viewed differently in parts of the developing world, where popular as well as government opinion swayed in his favour.

An anti-M'Bow campaign, however, began in earnest soon after his re-election in 1981 for a second six-year term. Newspaper articles brought into sharp relief what was viewed as his high-handed style. The criticism stemmed mainly from M'Bow steering the organization away from the combined gravitational pull of its location in a Western country and dependence on Western contributions.

It was an important accusation, and yet UNESCO's 50-member executive board had voted unanimously to re-elect M'Bow. From the beginning of 1982, the Americans, who contributed 25 per cent of the \$50 million UNESCO budget, started complaining about the "undemocratic" methods of M'Bow.

Soon after, articles started appearing in the influential "Le Monde" and the weekly

In September of this year, the Washington Post-ABC News survey found respondents saying 5 to 4 that "the nation is seriously off on the wrong track." This, in spite of the fact that inflation has remained moderate, that unemployment is down and foreign investors from Britain, West Germany and Japan have continued for several years to invest heavily in all aspects of the United States economy. They found the United States still a land of promise where growth and earning power exceeded that in their own countries.

An eminent American economist, W.W. Rostow of the University of Texas at Austin, recalls the complex financial affairs that led to the stock market crash of 1929 and the depression that followed the thirties and concludes that "it is about time that major economic powers began thinking of solutions to the current world debt and trade crises." In terms like Lend-Lease, Bretton Woods institutions, and the Marshall Plan, in other words, he reaches out to the world for causes and solutions beyond the United States.

He offers these proposals to ease the debt burden of the developing regions which, he finds, are dragging the US and other developed countries into an economic abyss worse than any stock market crash:

"Concerted measures should be taken to ease substantially the debt burden of developing regions."

"Steps are necessary to increase the rate of growth in countries with chronic surpluses, notably Japan and West Germany, accompanied by a reduction of trade barriers to imports."

"Through bipartisan co-operation, the United States must balance the Federal budget. This will permit lower interest rates. We must accelerate the application of new technologies and maintain wage restraints in the face of inflationary pressures likely to arise from past and perhaps future devaluation of the dollar."

"Increased government and private lending to developing regions, including a larger role for the World Bank and regional development banks is needed. As the United States reduces its trade deficit and real interest rates are brought down, the resulting capital inflow to the United States should be diverted to developing nations."

"L'Express" about M'Bow's despotism and mismanagement of funds, and, much worse, about his politicizing the world body. There were dire hints also of a further split in the Third World camp between Africans and non-Africans. M'Bow and his supporters countered that the United States, in fact, had been the first to politicize UNESCO under President Reagan's first administration.

The dispute came to a head in December 1984, when the United States announced it would withdraw from UNESCO. Britain and Singapore followed suit. Not surprisingly, when the director-generalship came up for re-election this year, the future of the US membership, and to a lesser degree that of British and other ties, was foremost in the minds, if for no other reason than to have the funds to keep UNESCO afloat.

Three years of US absence had impoverished the organization and increased the burden of contributions on the developing world and the East Bloc. A third term for M'Bow would have meant not only that the Americans (and others) would not come back, but that West Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Japan would quit, too, thus drying up another 30 per cent of UNESCO's resources.

The tongue-in-cheek accusations of politicizing were now an issue and the 1987 campaign, launched in 1986, was hot with polemics. The United States Ambassador to UNESCO, Mrs Jean Gerard, charged M'Bow with "ideological and anti-West prejudice which culminated fairly often in a declared hostility against the basic ideals of the West."

To minimize the pressure for change that the budget deficit was building up, ultimately to his disadvantage, M'Bow laid off a large number of costly personnel. His supporters cited the retrenchment and cutbacks as UNESCO's resilience in the face of threatened withdrawals by Western or pro-Western countries.

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Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Coping with the Israeli Threat

By Ya'coub Ahmad

THE PRESENT circumstances prevailing in the Arab World, which are not expected to drastically change in the foreseeable future, urge the Arabs to draw up a common strategy to contain the Israeli threat and prevent it from expanding across the frontiers. Such a strategy does not, necessarily, have to be a military one since the military option is not available to the Arabs, neither at present nor in the near future. As a matter of fact, the need for such a strategy stems mainly from the deficiency in the Middle East balance of power.

The required strategy is to deal with two vitally important matters which, if left unattended, could give the Israeli challenge the chance to grow to a point at which Israel might reach a position from which it can impose hegemony on the entire Arab region.

The first thing is the need to exert maximum effort by all Arab governments to enable Palestinians in the occupied territories to effectively resist persistent Israeli attempts of deportation, impoverishment, and harassment. Such a need should be urgently recognized as it has been proved beyond doubt that the overgrowth of the Arab population in the occupied territories constitutes the immediate danger threatening the stability and security of Israel.

Israeli leaders, moderates and hard-liners alike, are aware of the threat, and both are employing all possible means in trying to force the largest number of Palestinians out of their homes with view to averting the disastrous consequences of a future binational state.

All Arab governments, without exception on the basis of distance or a deceptive feeling of security, should take part in this effort by sparing some of the spending, and allocate it for this sacred purpose.

Israel, meanwhile, is trying very hard to counter the Arab overgrowth by massive Jewish emigration. The Soviet Union, which has the biggest Jewish community in the world, is the primary target of Israel's unabated attempts to bring more Jews to the occupied territories. Every available means, including the formidable Zionist propaganda machinery, is being employed to blackmail Moscow into allowing free Jewish emigration.

The Soviet Union has so far resisted the Israeli-Zionist pressures and follows a balanced policy towards the question of emigration. Moscow is apparently aware of the dangerous consequences of uncured Jewish emigration to its own security and to the cause of peace in the Middle East.

But the Israelis will never give up knowing the importance of Soviet Jewish emigrants to the survival of their state. The Arab governments, are thus required to carefully follow up the matter and intervene with the Soviet friends to foil repeated Israeli attempts to press Moscow into allowing its Jewish citizens to emigrate.

If these two problems are properly dealt with within a short-term pan-Arab strategy, a huge stride would have been taken towards an eventual balanced peace settlement in the Middle East.

THINK AGAIN

The Russians are coming

IN AMERICA in the past few weeks, numerous newspaper editorials have pointed to the Reagan administration's well-known fear of the Soviet "evil empire" as a reason for the increasing Americanization of the war in the Gulf. Others find in the new energetic leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev an explanation for the growing Soviet involvement in the Middle East which has, in turn, aroused greater US involvement in the region.

Indeed, the unmistakable signs of new Soviet interest in the region are very clear. The Kremlin seems suddenly eager to play a mediating role in both the Iran-Iraq war and the broader Arab-Israeli conflict. In the latter instance, Moscow has even taken the first steps in more than 20 years to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel in order to facilitate such a role. And in the Gulf, it was of course an offer by the Soviets to lease three tankers to Kuwait that led to Reagan's hasty offer of American reflagging in the first place.

Diplomacy and showing the flag, though, are only one aspect of the new Soviet presence. Another is the ballistic missiles, advanced fighter bombers and multiple launch rockets which have arrived in Syria since 1983. For the first time in the military history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Russians have supplied at least one Arab army with offensive weapons that begin to offset the overwhelming offensive power given without cost to Israel by America.

The question is, why are the Soviets moving to expand their influence in the Middle East and in the Gulf most particularly? Is it, as the White House keeps suggesting even while plans for the Washington summit proceed, a matter of evil Communist designs upon the governments and countries of the region? Or is it something far more basic and easy to understand such as a desire for trade with the Gulf... in other words plain, legitimate self-interest?

The key element in this question of Soviet motivations that has been uniformly missed by American editorial writers, and perhaps by the White House as well, is quite simple: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by far the world's largest oil producer, is slowly running out of oil.

Like Western Europe, Japan and the United States, Russia will soon need to import substantial amounts of fuel to meet its energy requirements, and those of its allies. And like those other buyers, the Russians are looking to the Gulf as the source for that fuel. The Soviet offer to lease tankers to Kuwait may thus have been primarily motivated by a desire to habituate the countries of the region to the sight of the hammer and sickle on the back end of oil tankers, for there may be hundreds and hundreds more to come.

The first significant signs of Soviet oil reserve depletion began in 1976, when the rate of gain in oil production declined below 6 per cent for the first time in over a decade. Western observers, primarily the CIA, noticed the decline immediately, and in the first of two very controversial reports, the CIA characterized Soviet goals for oil production levels into the 1980's as "optimistic."

Several months later, the Moscow newspaper 'Socialist Industry' appeared to confirm the CIA projections when it revealed that four of the 12 top Soviet oil producing areas were not meeting their production targets, and that in fact eight of the 12 were barely maintaining output or were already in decline.

Western energy analysts quoted in the respected 'Oil and Gas Journal' concluded that "like the US, it seems the Soviet Union has found most of the 'easy' oil." While production of natural gas in the Soviet Union would continue to rise in future years, oil production would begin to decline in the early 1980's, resulting in a reduction of oil exports and the badly needed foreign exchange these bring to the Soviet economy.

In the following year, 1977, the CIA produced an even more pessimistic report on Russian oil production, projecting that in the 1980's the Soviet Union would become a "substantial" importer of oil. Other western experts, though, noted that the CIA reports failed to take into consideration the predictable Soviet programme aimed at energy conservation and development of alternative energy sources, in reaching their conclusions.

And indeed, Soviet oil production levels — and exports — in the late 1970's and early 1980's made the CIA's projections seem premature, if not alarmist. Then came 1984, and now shortfalls. Most discouraging of all, the 1984 production declines appeared to be occurring in the youngest and most vital region for Soviet development — the giant fields in Tyumen in western Siberia.

A controversy arose within the Kremlin in 1984, pitting the Soviet Oil Ministry against the Ministry of Geology and senior Communist Party officials. The Oil Ministry, contending that the vast majority of western Siberia's future oil discoveries would be small and uneconomical to exploit, and pointing to rapidly increasing costs for oil extraction in recent years, argued strongly for a formal reduction in Soviet oil production goals.

When the final production figures were in for 1984, the Oil Ministry was proven correct. The Soviet Union had suffered its first absolute production decline in 40 years. The result was a major push by the Kremlin to make oil production in western Siberia more efficient.

Said the Moscow newspaper 'Izvestia': "Tyumen's oil surplus has disappeared and the wells no longer flow without assistance. We must now 'work' the deposits in the full sense of the word."

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Euphrates water dispute threatens to boil over

By Natalie Warren-Green
Special to The Star

LONDON — While the Gulf conflict claims most of international attention riveted on the Middle East, renewed wrangling over the Euphrates river water threatens to engulf three powerful but tense neighbours into a serious conflagration.

The Euphrates, the Middle East's longest river, flows 2,700 km from the Anatolian heartland in central Turkey, through Syria and Iraq to the Shatt Al Arab. It traverses not only territory contested by defiant rebel Kurds opposed to Turkey and Iraq but also land where recent battles between Iran and Iraq cost hundreds of lives.

But it is mainly the rekindled rivalry between Turkey and Syria, with Iraq literally at the receiving end, which has made the Euphrates water a potentially explosive issue, threatening an already fragile peace on a periphery of Gulf conflict.

Syrian-Turkish relations, already delicate with deep-rooted political and territorial claims and counter-claims, are presently being further soured by what experts call the "hydro-politics" of the Euphrates river. The two countries touched a series of historic lows after border disputes and the Turkish control of Hatay, now a Turkish province, in 1939, as well as Turkey's recognition of Israel and its membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

In Syrian perceptions, Turkey became a "Trojan horse... a genuine American imperialism in the Middle East," according to author Patrick Seale, in his book 'The Struggle for Syria.' Syria, on the other hand, continued to gravitate towards the opposite bloc led by Moscow.

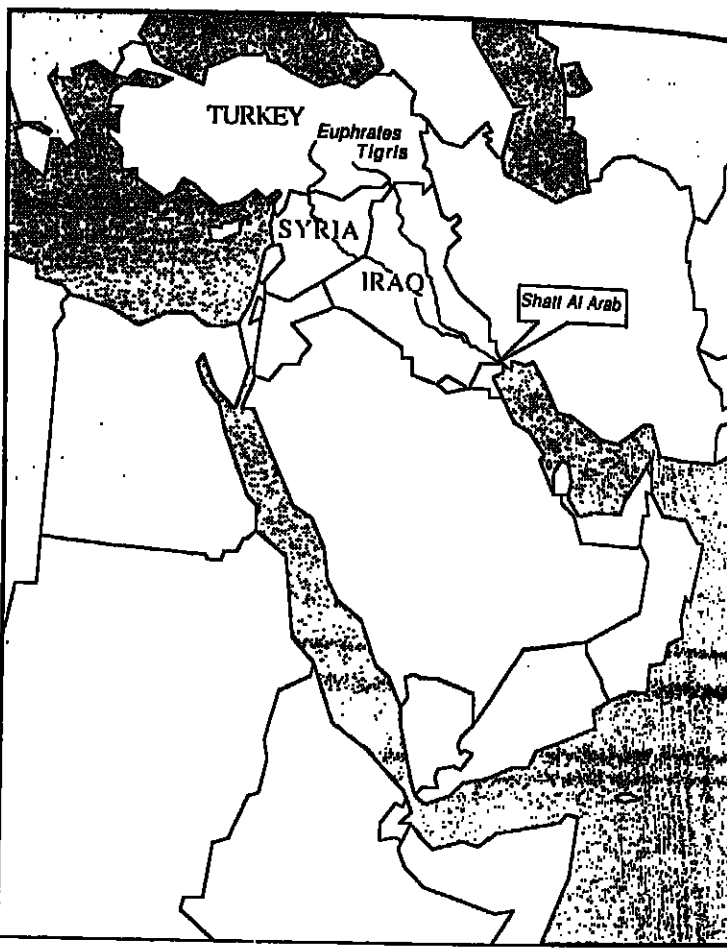
The political and strategic dimensions were further underlined by Turkey undertaking an ambitious dam construction and irrigation programme which both Syria and Iraq saw as harmful to their interests. Turkey argued the project was vital to its agriculture.

But, according to Dr J A Allan, reader of geography at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), "any big engineering project affecting the division of the waters constitutes an important political matter as well as geographical, which could have international repercussions."

At a recent meeting of the Anglo-Arab Association in London, Allan outlined the implications of Turkey's South East Anatolian Project (SEAP), first proposed 20 years ago. Turkey hopes to complete eight new dams on the river between 1989 and 1999. It already has built two, the Keban, inaugurated in 1974, and the Karakaya, completed in July 1987. Work on a third and the biggest of the three, the Ataturk dam, is due to be completed by 1992, said Allan.

He said the scheme will affect the agricultural land in five Turkish provinces of Urfa, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Adiyaman and Gaziantep in the border region. "It will let Turkey develop 5 million acres of irrigated and partially irrigated land, of which nearly 3.75 million acres will be watered by the Euphrates," he added.

But how strong is the evidence to show that those agricultural developments could lead to an explosive situation? Allan argued that Syrian protests over the Turkish developments were ominous,



"The current position in Syria is hard to determine," he said, "the figures are political and not easily available. Nor is the position with respect to the power generation or volume of water clear."

Nevertheless, he said, there have been recent meetings between Turkish and Syrian officials in Damascus to iron out differences and discuss a compromise proposed by Ankara. Syria complains that the Turkish projects restrict its own plans for the expansion of irrigation and already have led to the power generation in the country suffering due to a fall in water supply from the Euphrates.

"While Turkish authorities claim that water levels in Syria have never fallen below 19.7 cubic kilometres at a point where the normal level is 20 cubic kilometres per year," said Dr Allan, "any big engineering project affecting the division of the waters constitutes an important political matter as well as geographical, which could have international repercussions."

So fierce is the undercurrent of rivalry that in December 1986, Turkish police said it had uncovered plot to blow up the Ataturk dam. Following the "discovery," Turkish armed forces stepped up security around the site.

How grave is the issue in reality? Is the alarm of the Syrian authorities well founded? Is the Middle East on the verge of another burning conflict? There are two major issues to be found at the centre of antagonism. The most obvious is the distribution of water, although a more subtle, but nonetheless potentially dangerous, issue involves the Kurdish population in the area. In both cases, the competing states seem poised to exploit the situation to the hilt.

Nor is the water situation in Syria as desperate as it is often made out. "In Syria," said Allan, "the agriculturalists can use three methods to irrigate their land — the gravity method, pumping from wells, or pumping from the rivers." Hence a flexible management of the available ground water resources could solve Syria's problem.

"Moreover," he said, "history shows that such ambitious projects as proposed by Turkey often do not run smoothly. The Middle East, South Egypt, and North America have previously experienced such enthusiasm in irrigation projects and have often been disappointed. 'So,' he suggested, 'the Turkish figures could perhaps be political dreams, rather than agricultural realities of the future.'"

True, the Turks may not succeed, but if tension does rise to the dizzy heights, as now being experienced in the Gulf, the water dispute may also be reflected in the inter-governmental and inter-Kurdish rivalries in the sensitive region where the Euphrates flows.

Iraq so far has had to contend with the water engineering schemes of both upstream states. But, "the hydro-political scenario that has developed," said Dr Allan, "means that Turkey can talk to Iraq separately from Syria and ensure that Iraq maintains an adequate water supply from the river Tigris."

It is equally relevant that Iraq can boast an ample volume of rainfall, which lessens the effect of the schemes and may explain the relatively friendly relations between Turkey and Iraq. Allan said he would offer "an intelligent guess that Turkey could easily be preparing to play off Syria and Iraq against each other on this matter of mutual interest."

It seems that Syria's strategic position is vulnerable in geographical and political terms. Whatever the consequence of the drastic engineering plans, Allan believes that Turkey holds all the cards in this game of "hydro-politics" — just as it has done in the past — and the region's political, strategic and territorial development.

Natalie Warren-Green is a London-based writer who specializes in issues related to the developing world.

Why the West must sail carefully in the Gulf

By Sajid Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON — The West, particularly the United States, has abandoned its overt neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war, but there is little that it can do to influence the conflict's present direction.

The somewhat somber judgement on the Western position in the current stage of the seven-year war comes from Professor Anthony H. Cordesman in his exhaustive study, 'The Iran-Iraq War and Western Security,' published by the Royal United Services Institute in London and Jane's, the defence studies organization.

Almost nothing seems to have highlighted the risks for the West and the Gulf region as starkly as the presence of American, British, French, Italian, Dutch and Belgian warships in the area, matched by a much smaller Soviet force. The recent direct clashes between Iranian and US units brought those dangers in sharper focus.

But greater perils may await the West, so it's important that, while acknowledging its helplessness on the battlefield, the West continues to be prepared for both "best" and "worst case" outcomes of the war.

In Cordesman's view, the best

outcome would be one in which both Iran and Iraq are able to preserve their national structure when the war ends and neither side dominates the other.

And the worst? "It is not clear what would happen if Iran won a major victory," he says, implying however that a worst-case scenario need not be drawn only when Iran wins. Iraq's leadership may change or Iraq's economy may collapse, as indeed may that of Iran (though the latter isn't in Cordesman's category of bad events).

Much of Professor Cordesman's analysis of the conflict now forms part of universally accepted truisms, such as that the Gulf situation is as threatening and destabilizing as the Arab-Israeli conflict. And he obviously finished the book before the escalation brought on by the US re-flagging of the Kuwaiti tankers.

Still, Cordesman's argument is the most compelling account so far of why the West, which "has no intrinsic reason, to choose either side in the war," must tilt towards Iraq. With Iraq threatened by the risk of a successful Iranian invasion, Western policy must be shaped to limit the risk of any Iranian victory. It must also maintain a division in the roles of the United States and Europe, he says.

New test for UNESCO

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But, amid growing skepticism of M'Bow's "siege" could save UNESCO, delegates began a search for an "ideal" candidate who would be acceptable both to the developed and developing

worlds — and indeed lure back the United States.

Their eye fell on Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who was seen as a culti-

vated, refined diplomat who had been his country's ambassador to France, the USSR and the United States and was fluent in eight important languages, including French. His critics argued that Khan was a general of the Pakistani army who represented a repressive regime. Probably the worst accusation against him was that he was Washington's man.

Khan was dubbed "a front-runner in the race while M'Bow, early in 1988, announced he was not seeking re-election. Things seemed set for the Pakistani general right from the beginning as time ticked forward to 8 October 1987, the election day at UNESCO. Then M'Bow dropped a bomb. Less than a week from election, Zambian President Kenneth Kuanda, president of the Organization for African Unity (OAU), announced that the OAU had urged M'Bow to go in for a further six-year term.

The OAU's announcement was endorsed by Senegal, M'Bow's home country, and the Arab League which withdrew its own candidate, Mauritania's Baba Misk. The developments spread consternation in the other camp. The Pakistani mission in Paris, which had been promoting Khan as a brother Muslim and a Third World figure, had a hard time explaining that the general would stay in the race just the same.

More drama seemed in store as, on the eve of the election, Mme Giselle Halimi, the French envoy at UNESCO, and voting member at the executive board, announced her resignation. She said she had always been a human rights campaigner and now her government was forcing her to back a general who not only represented a regime born out of a military coup d'état but whose own role in the military repression of Bangladesh uprising in 1971 had been ambiguous.

To add insult to the injury, Giselle Halimi told 'Le Monde' she had met Yaqub Khan a few days earlier and discovered that his much bruited about peace French was elementary. Halimi was quickly replaced by a less cumbersome delegate, but the French were in a

structured to act as incentives towards peace, not as bribes to Iran's government."

The United States, he says, must avoid opportunism and gamesmanship in its dealing with both Iran and Iraq. "Falsified or altered intelligence, attempts to achieve short-term gains through high risk covert programmes, effort to shape the Iranian revolution, and attempts to manipulate the war are both dangerous and largely absurd. The net result is almost inevitably to have secret programmes become public and embarrass the US," he notes.

But, while the West ponders the next step into or out of the quagmire, it's worth remembering that Iran and Iraq would be fighting on. How would they figure in the conflict? Cordesman believes that the war most likely will spread to other nearby states and its implications for Western interests will grow, not lessen.

"There is no critical military, political or economic reason why the war could not continue for several more years," he argues. The central economic issue driving both sides towards a peace of exhaustion is probably oil prices. With Iraq heavily in debt and Iran in massive deficit, both sides can continue the war only by slicing the amount of "butter" to buy "guns".

But only time will tell which combatant will break first. No one should doubt the possibility that sustained Iraqi attacks may in fact cripple all of Iranian oil industry and extinguish its exports.

Sajid Rizvi is the Managing Editor of Academic File.

terrible predicament. Talk of traditional Franco-African friendship was raked up in the newspaper columns. Worse, it was brought to light that Halimi, who was President Francois Mitterrand's nominee to UNESCO, had in fact aimed her salvo at the Frenchophile Minister Jacques Chirac, the right's prospective candidate, and Mitterrand's rival in the 1988 presidential elections.

Nevertheless, France stuck to its commitment and Yaqub Khan scored an impressive 16 votes against M'Bow's inconclusive 18, as a winner required a clear majority of 28 votes. But Halimi had upset the apple cart by her resignation and in the second ballot, four of the European votes went to Mayor, who improved his first ballot score of six votes to nine. Khan was left with only 12 votes as opposed to M'Bow's unchanged 18.

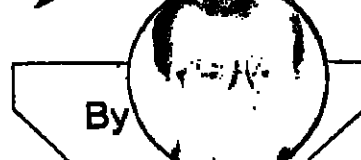
The Pakistani general still had a strong chance in a third ballot, but people who have known him describe him as being extremely arrogant. This probably explains his surprise reaction. He withdrew before the third ballot and announced he did not want to be in the way of Afro-Asian unity.

Logically, this should have meant his votes went to M'Bow. They did not. The third ballot had a clear majority, while the Spaniard, strengthened by the European support made it to 18 votes. The final vote in favour of Mayor sealed his victory, however.

Mayor's battle is not ended yet, nor is M'Bow's defeat conclusive. The general conference debate on 7 November no doubt will bare more unsavory details of the struggle to the top for the Spaniard and his supporters. All this still leaves a huge question mark on the fundamental issue: has the fight and its outcome been good for UNESCO? Can the organization now get on with its original task of spreading education and culture? A different matter altogether, perhaps one calling for another fight.

Victor Blessed is a Paris-based author, researcher and academic.

Every Week



By Dr Nabil El-Sharif

The path of solidarity

ONLY THREE days are left before the extraordinary Arab summit gets under way in Amman, and all Arab observers are holding their breath in anticipation and expectation of what this event might hold for the present and future of this nation.

One thing, however, should be clear to all Arab leaders, and that is the fact that we, as a nation, have tried the path of disunity and disarray for quite sometime, and have known quite well what that path meant for our states collectively or individually.

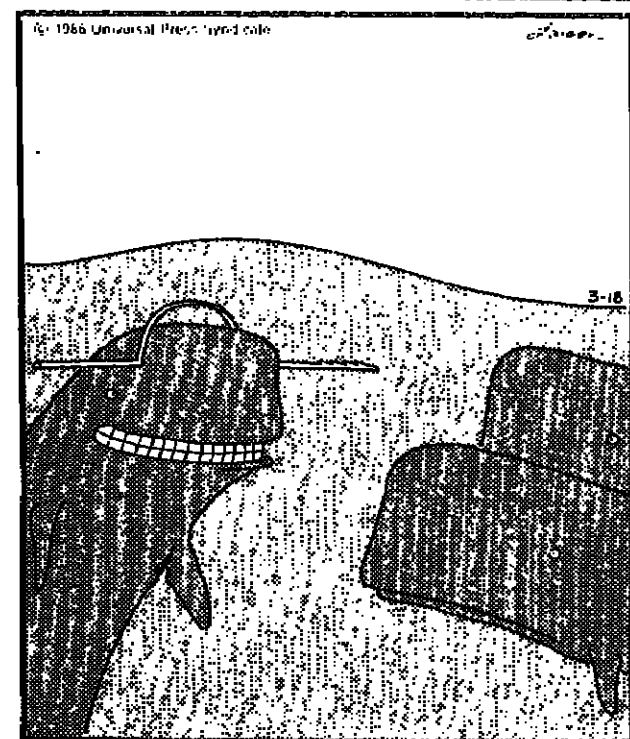
The path of disunity which we walked over the course of the past years has proved to be quite disastrous for all of us. The enemies of our nation know quite well that they cannot penetrate our lives when we are united, because each country is going to rise up to the challenge or provocation that are directed against any part of this Arab World.

But the enemies of the Arab nation had a golden opportunity over the past years when the Arabs acted as if each country was an island by itself, and these enemies rushed to fulfill their dreams and conspiracies, and many parts of the Arab World were left to suffer alone and to pay the extremely heavy price of the painful stage of divisions and disunity.

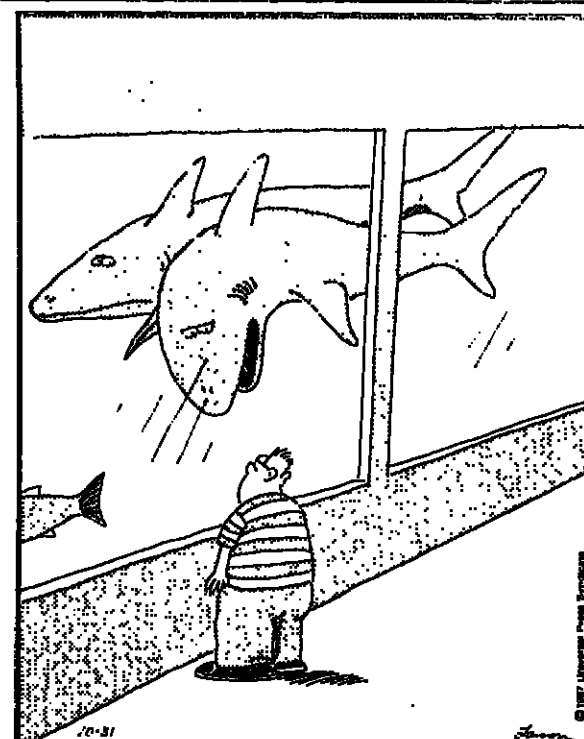
The agenda of the upcoming Arab summit has a major single issue that assumes a great significance nowadays, and that is protecting or safeguarding the security of the Arab order against external aggression. And while nobody expects the proceedings of this summit to be smooth and trouble-free in all of its aspects, because there are some differences that may not be resolved easily, there is no denying that discussing these differences within the framework of Arab collective forums offer a better chance of ironing out these differences and coming up with joint stands vis a vis the challenges that confront the nation.

Iraq, for instance, has been bearing the brunt of Iranian aggression for more than seven years now. And many Arab countries have been acting as if this brutal war has been going on between two planets in outer space. But it became quite clear now that Iran's expansionist goals do not stop at Iraq's borders. It is, therefore, hoped that the Arab leaders will put into effect the terms of the Arab Joint Defence Pact which makes it obligatory to all Arab countries to rush to the aid of any Arab country that is attacked by an outside force.

The Arab leaders are called upon to remember that the only untrodden path left for this nation is the path of unity and solidarity.



The old "lake harpoon" gag.



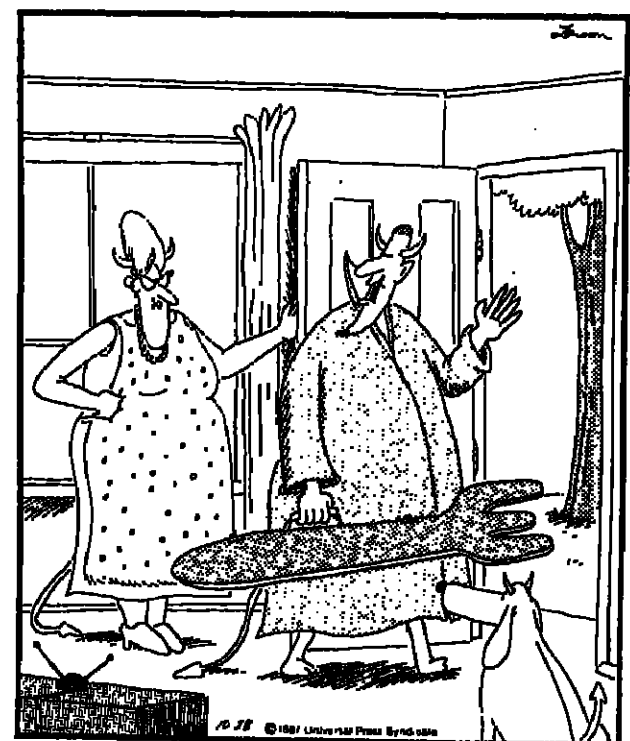
"So close and yet so far."



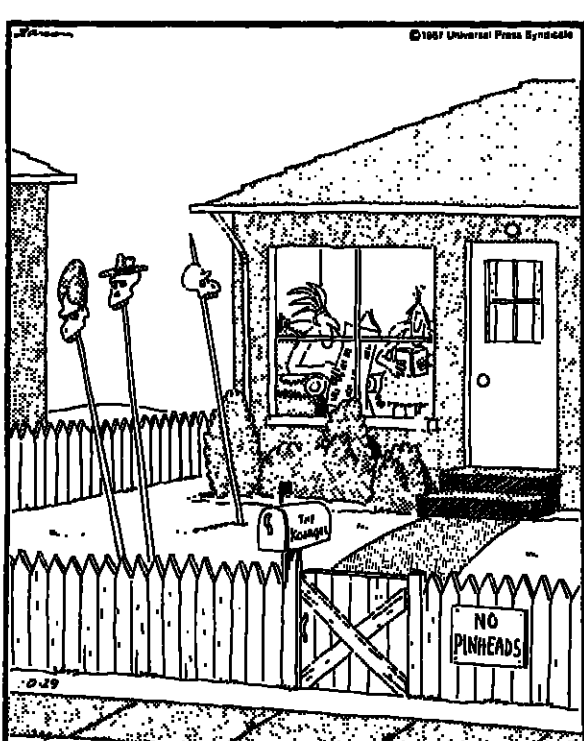
"Hors d'oeuvre?"

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"Well, down I go."



Suburban headhunters



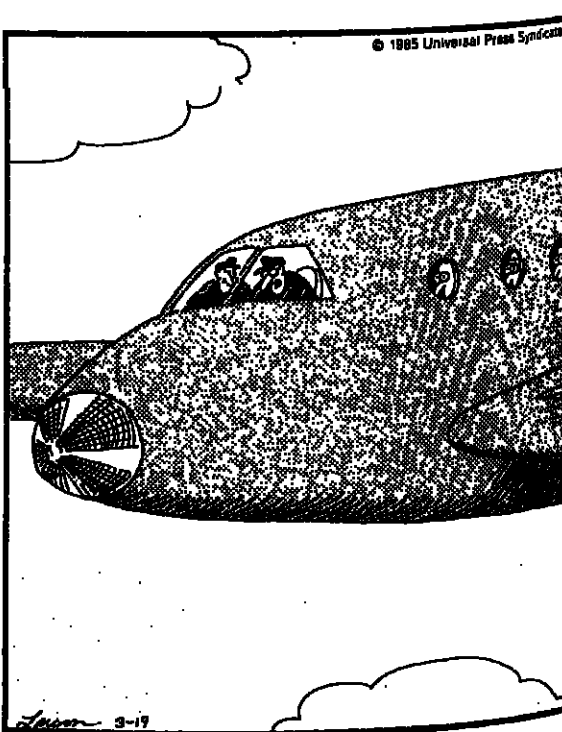
The bribe of Frankenstein



"Crimony! ... I must've been tangled in some bimbo's hair for more than two hours!"



The secret python burial grounds.



"The fuel light's on, Frank! We're all going to die! ... Wait, wait ... Oh, my mistake—that's the Intercom light."

Your
TV guide31 October-6
November

TV Listings

Due to the convening of the Arab extraordinary summit on 8 November in Amman, Jordan T.V. will be broadcasting special programmes on the Arab states and regular T.V. programming will be altered. Please refer to JTV daily rundowns of schedules for information on its programmes.

Top Fiction and
Nonfiction bestselling
books

1. "Kaleidoscope," Danielle Steele
2. "Patrol Games," Tom Clancy
3. "Leaving Home," Garri Spowlor
4. "Presumed Innocent," Scott Turow
5. "Misery," Stephen King
6. "Black Unicorn," Terry Brooks
7. "Team Yankee," Harold Coyle

Non-Fiction

1. "Vell," Bob Woodward

2. "Spycatcher," Peter Wright

3. "Great Depression Of 1990," Ravi Bagin
4. "Thriving On Chaos," Tm I
5. "The Closing of The American Mind," Allan Bloom
6. "When My Love Returns," Lewis Grizzard

US and British top
best-selling pop
records

In US

1. I Think We're Alone Now — Tiffany.
2. Causing A Commotion — Madonna.

3. Money Money — Billy Idol.
4. Little Lies — Fleetwood Mac.
5. Bad — Michael Jackson.
6. The Time Of My Life — Bill Medley and Jennifer Warnes.
7. Breakout — Swing Out Sister.

In UK

1. Faith — George Michael.
2. Crockett's Theme — Jam Hammer.
3. The Circus — Erasure.
4. Little Lies — Fleetwood Mac.
5. Crazy, Crazy Night — Kiss.

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Announcement by Aqaba
Region Authority

On the occasion of its celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, Aqaba Region Authority in co-operation with the Department of Libraries, Documents, and National Archives, holds an exhibition on "Historical Books, Photographs, and Documents" at Aqaba Municipality park auditorium as from 11 — 13 November 1987.

All are welcome

Chairman of Aqaba Region Authority
Bassam Eid Qaqesh

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